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THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

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The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

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Refer to Note issued by Dr. Robert Hutchison to face Page 470 of his book, "Food and the Principles of Dietetics," Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, Second Impression, 1913.

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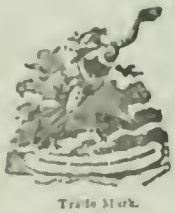

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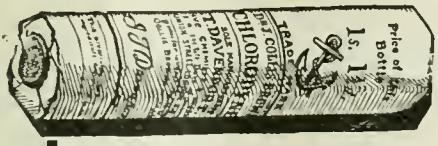

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 362. FEBRUARY 21st, 1916. Vol. XXXI.

Articles.

Science and the Health of Armies

Part 67 of the *Times* History of the War, published on November 30, 1915, is devoted entirely to appreciation of the scientist in his relation to the health of the combatant armies. The information given is so intensely interesting that it will well repay perusal by every pharmacist who can secure a copy. Sir Almroth Wright and the Medical Research Committee of the National Insurance Scheme are accorded warm praise for their successful efforts in combating disease and eliminating so much of the wastage of war through sickness and improper treatment of wounds. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the ground covered by this Part of the *Times* History, but the following quotations are extracted as being of special interest to pharmacists.

The Russo-Japanese war was a triumphant vindication of science. The Japanese attained the ideal. Their losses from disease were trifling as compared with the losses from the bullets of the enemy. Britain, France and Germany went into this war with a full knowledge of the scientific needs of the situation. Scientists, as differentiated from medical men, were attached to the armies, and these scientific forces included bacteriologists and public health officers. . . . Before bacteriological knowledge was available many erroneous ideas prevailed as to the cause and character of tetanus. By the aid of the scientist tetanus ceased to be a serious problem. A little later it actually ceased to occur. This was

nothing less than a great scientific achievement, which in times of peace would have attracted universal attention.

Gangrene was another gigantic problem which faced the surgeon on the field. Unfortunately the early attempts of the surgeon to deal with it were not crowned with great success. Surgeons found that their methods of asepsis were useless where everything was as dirty as it could be, so almost with one accord they abandoned the aseptic method and began to clean up these horrible wounds with the same chemicals which Lord Lister had used a generation earlier when he discovered his antiseptic treatment. The "movement" was called, appropriately enough, "getting back to Lister." It very quickly became universal. The old solutions of strong carbolic acid, of mercury, of iodine, were to be found in every hospital. Surgeons swabbed iodine into the wounds they had to treat. It was considered that the one essential was to disinfect as quickly as possible and as strongly as possible. This was exactly Lister's teaching. He used sprays of carbolic acid to kill the germs. . . . But it was a natural assumption that operations would be still more effective were there no germs to kill. Carbolic acid did not affect the bacteria only; it acted also upon the tissues of the patient's body. So modern surgery began to aim at absolute cleanliness rather than at efforts to destroy dirt already present.

"Back to Lister" was therefore a reversal of the order of evolution. . . In the circumstances science condoned it, and even applauded it. . . . Scientists then began to devote themselves to the greatest medical problem of the war—the treatment of infected wounds. They viewed the problem from a new angle: (1) to prevent infection at all, if this should be found possible, and (2) to destroy it in such a manner that only the infection germs and not the tissues of the patient should suffer. . . . In other words they worked to evolve a remedy or a remedial treatment which should be specific for the infection and should destroy the infection with absolute certainty. A number of antiseptics were produced and tried; many of them were found to be little better than the agents already in use.

Meanwhile a new school of thought, headed by Sir Almroth Wright, commanded attention. Sir Almroth Wright said that he had never seen a wound rendered aseptic by chemicals inserted into it with the object of killing the bacteria infecting it. . . . There were grave objections to the process. . . . The most efficient preventive a man possesses against infection is to be found in his own blood. . . . Nature as soon as a wound is sustained floods the wound with a fluid known as lymph, which is highly bactericidal, but is very unstable, and if dammed up "decomposes" and becomes an excellent food for bacteria to flourish in. . . One of the effects of strong antiseptics was to dam up the very flow which it was so important to encourage and stimulate. . . Reasoning a little further, strong antiseptics in the last issue did more harm than good, because they interfered with Nature's own antiseptic methods and gave little or nothing in exchange for what they took away. . . . Sir Almroth Wright thus dealt a heavy blow at the antiseptic treatment of wounds. . . . His second line of reasoning was devoted to the problem of prevention. He saw that the aim of the scientist must be to prepare the blood beforehand to meet the danger to which it is likely to be exposed. This conception is at the root of the vaccine therapy which now bulks so large in medicine. . . .

Another school of workers were busy studying the chemistry of antiseptics. Ehrlich had shown that the micro-organism of syphilis was killed immediately if a compound of arsenic and an aniline body, "Salvarsan," or "606," was injected into the patient's blood. . . The research workers who devoted themselves to the treatment of infected wounds along chemical lines aimed at finding a substance which should prove destructive of the germs of infection, and yet be innocuous to the tissues of the body. Some success attended this effort. . . . Hypochlorite of sodium was the result. This chemical was used with very satisfactory results behind the French firing lines. . . . The new preparation after being applied to the most frightful wounds modified their aspect in a way quite unknown under the old antiseptic processes.

Sir Almroth Wright then elaborated his idea that "normal saline solution" acted by drawing to the surface the white blood cells. . . . The wound was therefore clean.

It was protected by leucocytes. Danger no longer lay from within, but threatened from without. Meanwhile vaccination ought to have prepared the blood for resistance. Sir Almroth's suggestions were:—

(1) Injections of vaccine (prepared from micro-organisms infecting wounds) at the first-aid post.

(2) At the field ambulance simple operations and the treatment of wounds with strong solutions of salt ("hypertonic salt solution") "wicks" made of bandage soaked in salt and sodium citrate to encourage the flow of lymph.

(3) At casualty clearing station X-ray treatment and more extensive operations.

(4) At base hospitals full procedure of treatment.

The importance of these researches and suggestions must be evident to everyone. Sir Almroth Wright (*Lancet*, Nov. 13, 1915) said: "The antiseptic treatment has completely broken down. . . the progress of knowledge has filched from the ordinary medical officer everything, other than the knife, which he was relying upon for the treatment of bacterial infection of wounds."

The fight against typhoid, typhus, disease carriers, infected water, tetanus, paratyphoid, cholera, dysentery, vermin in the trenches, etc., is described in detail and makes most interesting reading. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the drug "emetine" is referred to as possessing a special power over one of the causative organisms of dysentery. Strange to say *Eau de Cologne* has been found to be very effective in keeping away lice from the body. The brilliant research work done in Egypt by Colonel Leiper and his staff in combating the plague known as "Bilharjiosis" (a parasitic worm disease of great antiquity and virility) is a record of patient investigation and exhaustive analytical reasoning of which any country might feel proud. How the scientist has "chained up" the deadly chlorine poison gas and made it innocuous is another chapter in the triumphant progress of the scientist, who has been in the present war one of the most important factors in the preservation of countless valuable lives.—*C.L.B.*

British News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY.

Mr. J. H. Kirkby, Ph.C., M.Sc., recently read a paper before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, which has attracted considerable interest. The speaker held that all was not well with pharmacy. This was because of lack of union. The pioneers had done good work, but times had altered since then. Education had been lost sight of—examinations were everything; consequently pharmacists were divided into two classes—professional and commercial. The latter was necessary because the pharmacist must live. But if a pharmacy was only to become a commercial store, why the necessity of an examination system at all. The qualification did not make its holder a better hand at driving a bargain with a commercial or increase his efficiency in business organisation. The qualified man did certainly possess two advantages—the statutory right to sell scheduled poisons, and, secondly, he was intimately skilled in compounding drugs, though the latter depended upon the amount of training he had had, and the amount of knowledge assimilated. Medical men, unfortunately, did not regard the pharmacist as a professional man. They had an idea that the course was a simple one, and required no great amount of ability to pass it. There was a danger under the Insurance Act that chemists would become mere machines, working in State dispensaries. This must not be. Educational methods must be improved. Advanced scientific work and technical training were essential. Analysis of foods, examinations of urine and bacteriology should be included in the curriculum. The pharmacist could not be a mere purveyor of drugs, a State dispenser, and a hack of the patent-medicine advertiser. Pharmacists were coming more together. There was more cohesion. They appreciated the value of such organisations as the Pharmaceutical Society. The times were ready. All they were waiting for was the right "lead."

IF I WERE WOOLCOCK—

says R. Cecil Owen, B.Sc. (in the *British and Colonial Pharmacist*), I would hitch my waggon to a star. Pharmacy wants a guiding hand. It wants philosophy tempered with judgment. It stands at the parting of the ways. Either it must become a side-line to petty, undignified shopkeeping or even (worse still) slip into the doctors' hands, when it would be undertaken by "cheap" workers unqualified or scarcely qualified; or else it must be placed in a strong position among distinctly professional vocations, for only in that way can it survive as a separate calling. Now is the time to bring pharmacy to a higher level. Educational requirements must be made more thorough. If then I were Woolcock (and like him were secretary and chief executive officer of the Pharmaceutical Society) I should say to myself "Before my term of office expires

I will make it clear to the world that pharmacy is a profession and not a pettifogging shopkeeping game, as the public, thanks to ourselves, imagine. And how to do that? In its essence the answer is simple enough. Reduce gradually the number of pharmacies and of pharmacists till there are no more than can find plenty to do of purely pharmaceutical and allied work. But how, in its turn, to do that? Again the answer is simple. The number of the members of any vocation depends upon the ease with which that vocation is entered. It is only necessary to make apprenticeship more rigorous and exacting; to make qualification more difficult by the inception of harder examinations, and to take similar steps with a like end. This done, then, there will be fewer pharmacists, but they will be pharmacists, not in name only, but in deed and in truth. Qualified assistants would be expensive—an objection I have heard raised frequently—but they would be better worth their salt than now. Doctors assistants are expensive, too, all because of stiff examinations, but is that an argument for the easing off of the medical curriculum? The concatenation of circumstances which makes doctors' assistants expensive makes doctors expensive also. So also with pharmacists. If assistants grow dearer, so also do masters; and if the one becomes cheaper, so does the other likewise.

CHEMISTS SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Messrs. A. P. Barnard and Son, chemists, Hackney, were sued at the Shoreditch County Court in December for damages by a working engineer. They were defended by the Chemists' Defence Association's solicitor. A doctor ordered plaintiff nitric acid as a cure for warts. Plaintiff asked defendant's assistant to put the acid in a stoppered bottle. The assistant replied that he could not sell acid, he afterwards placed the acid in a bottle supplied by plaintiff. The bottle was labelled, but unstopped, and handed to plaintiff, and immediately afterwards it burst, and the contents were emitted over plaintiff's face and neck and clothing, severely burning his skin. The assistant took plaintiff into the dispensary behind the shop and treated the burns with oil, but the burning was so severe that it was quite five weeks before plaintiff could resume work.

The defence was a denial of negligence. If plaintiff had offered to buy a stoppered bottle defendant would have sold one, but he was an Insurance Act patient. The assistant had been very careful to examine the bottle he put the acid in, to see that there was no residue in it which might cause an explosion. Plaintiff contended that defendant should have washed out the bottle—in any case he should not have put the acid in a corked bottle.

Judge Cluer, in directing the jury, said all the old rules applied in the case, but the Insurance regulations raised a new issue, as customers might bring unfit bottles and claims might thereby arise. However, in all claims, the duty rested with plaintiffs to prove negligence. He considered there was no obligation from the legal point of view on a chemist to wash out a bottle if ordinary inspection led the chemist to suppose that the bottle was fit for the purpose for which the customer presented it, although of course it was the chemists's duty to use reasonable care, including the exercise of his special knowledge. He asked the jury to say whether defendants were negligent in not satisfying themselves fully as to whether the bottle was in a fit state to contain nitric acid. When an old bottle was brought it was undoubtedly necessary to take additional precautions lest one chemical should spoil another. Were the defendants negligent in not refusing to put nitric acid into the bottle brought? In his opinion they were not necessarily negligent in selling it in a corked bottle. The jury retired for a short time and then gave a verdict in favour of defendants. The case was an important one, as if the claim had been sustained a serious responsibility would have been placed on panel chemists.

American Notes.

SANITATION COURSE FOR PHARMACISTS.

The Education Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has come to the conclusion that whilst Bacteriology is an essential in the pharmaceutical course, instruction in the principles of sanitation is also a necessity. The growing importance of the sanitation officer to every community has induced the committee to recommend all Schools of Pharmacy to establish a course which will qualify students as sanitation officers, and confer on them a Diploma of Public Health.

DRUG-REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS.

Another sectional committee of the A.P.A. dealt exhaustively at its January meeting with the subject of Drug Reform. It is impossible to deal with the recommendations in full, but the following pertinent questions were drafted by the chairman with a view of inducing pharmacists to seriously consider the problems confronting them, and endeavour to find a satisfactory solution:—

1 The average druggist is showing less and less originality in his profession; is depending more and more, entirely upon the manufacturer even to the purchase of such preparations as Tincture of Ginger and Essence of Peppermint. What may this committee do to remedy this loss of originality and initiative leading eventually to complete atrophy?

2 The handling of remedial agents by wholesale and retail grocers is becoming more and more pronounced, leading to the distribution of sub-standard and deteriorated goods, such as sweet spirit of nitre, hydrogen, peroxide, etc. What may be done along legislative lines to prevent this injustice to the public?

3 Many of the nostrums formerly advertised in the daily papers, such as crystos, spurmax, etc., also articles consisting of inexpensive ingredients

having exorbitant prices, are becoming to an extent controlled by the application of the Sherley Act. What may be done by your future committee to urge the more general application of this Act?

4. Grave injustice is caused to the public by advertisements in cheap magazines and some of the large journals, which continue to publish fake medicine advertisements, for example, Dr. Grain's cure for deafness (found to be a solution of potassium iodide). For the betterment of such conditions, this Association should systematically co-operate with the work of the American Medical Association.

The Sherley Act makes it a criminal offence to publish or circulate any statement either in a newspaper or on the label regarding merchandise which is untrue, deceptive or misleading.

MODERN PHARMACY LAW.

The Legislative Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has adopted several important recommendations regarding future legislation. A definition of potent drugs is submitted, and any medicine containing any of these must indicate the presence of such drug on the label. Further, such potent drugs must only be sold by qualified persons, and must only be compounded under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist. All medicines, whether proprietary or otherwise, must only be sold by qualified persons, and in distant places where there is no pharmacist, by licensed storekeepers. The enforcement of Drug, Poisons and Narcotic laws should be under the control and supervision of those who have special knowledge pertaining to them, and their correct use. For this purpose, a Drug Commissioner should be appointed in each State at a joint meeting of the Medical and Pharmacy Boards, and his duty should be to strictly enforce the various laws relating to drugs and the sale of poisons.

MAIL-ORDER HOUSES RESTRAINED.

A Federal judicial decision has settled the important point that medicines containing habit forming narcotic drugs, cannot be sold through a mail order business. The case arose in connection with an appeal made by Tucker's Asthma Specific Co., to restrain a revenue officer from seizing his plant. The court declared that narcotic medicines could be prescribed by physicians only after a personal examination of the patient before each prescription. Diagnosis by mail was held to be illegal. The decision is bound to have very far-reaching effects on mail-order houses, selling proprietary remedies containing narcotic drugs or their derivates. Anti-narcotic legislation is now very strict. Only recently a physician and pharmacist were sent to gaol for illegitimately supplying morphia. The mail houses thought they saw a loop-hole in the Act, but this decision has clipped their wings. Drug addiction in the United States has assumed bigger proportions than in England and Australia, hence it has become very necessary to take adequate precautions to restrict the sale of habit-forming drugs.

War Notes.

The Pharmacists' Corps.

A large amount of work has been done during the month in the various States by the senior pharmacists and others to straighten out the position in regard to the proposed Pharmacists' Corps. So far the gentlemen nominated as Senior Pharmacists have not been gazetted as Honorary Captains, although in some cases they have been officially informed that their nominations have been approved of. This has hindered their activities somewhat. Meanwhile, nominations for the A.A.M.C. Reserve are being received and dealt with, and definite steps have been taken regarding appointments on transports, and in clearing hospitals and field ambulances. So far no alteration has been made regarding the method of enlisting. Pharmacists are still required to enlist as privates, and take their chances of appointment to positions. This is not as it should be. Qualified men are enlisting in the ranks, and in some cases going abroad as stretcher-bearers and as infantrymen. Later on there will be a shortage, and difficulties in filling vacancies may arise. A conference between the Senior Pharmacists of each State has been suggested, and there is a possibility of such a meeting being arranged —if not at an early date, at least shortly after the appointments have been gazetted. A good deal of quiet, but useful work has already been accomplished, and with patience the position may be expected to gradually improve. In order to keep each State regularly posted, Captain Cossar has arranged that the General Secretary of the A.P. Conference will forward a report each week to each Senior Pharmacist. Brief details regarding the position in each State are appended.

New South Wales.—Captain Wadsworth has had several interviews with the P.M.O. (Colonel Stokes), and has received every assistance from him. He has already made one or two appointments on transports, and is making himself acquainted with the conditions obtaining at the various camp dispensaries. In addition to this, he has drafted a scheme for the further carrying out of the duties attached to the position. Captain Wadsworth favours concentration on active service work, preparing to deal with the Reserve Corps at a later date, when the war is over. His scheme is being forwarded to the various Captains by the General Secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

Victoria.—Captain Cossar has dealt with a good deal of routine matter in regard to appointments to the Reserve, and also in the active forces. Colonel Cuscaden, P.M.O., has given him a definite promise that in future only qualified men will be appointed dispensers, and that no registered pharmacist on transports, in hospitals and in the larger camps will be ranked lower than Staff Sergeant. He has had interviews with Surgeon-General Fetherston and Colonel Corbin (who is in charge of the new Field Ambulance now being raised.). Colonel Corbin has asked him to supply a list of all pharmacists

law in camp so that appointments as Staff Sergeants may be made. He has also been endeavouring to secure the appointment of a Lieut. pharmacist at the new military hospital at Caulfield.

QUEENSLAND.—Military matters are still in *statu quo*. Lieut. Doyle has commenced his duties as Quartermaster at the Base Depot, but so far his work has been confined to buying drugs, and in some cases manufacturing them. Captain Cowley has had several interviews with the P.M.O., who is very favourable to the scheme. But so far it has not been possible to make much advance owing to the absence of information from military headquarters in Melbourne as to what the duties of the Senior Pharmacist are to be. Further details of the position will be found under Queensland News.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In Adelaide Captain R. Owen Fox, Senior Pharmacist, has got his Reserve in working order, and is nominating qualified men as vacancies occur. Although not yet gazetted, his appointment has been confirmed. Colonel Russell (P.M.O.) is sympathetic. Prospects are very good, and further anomalies regarding unqualified men being appointed as dispensers are not likely to occur. A list of all qualified men available has been prepared, and when a pharmacist enlists, his name is at once forwarded to Captain Fox by the camp authorities.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Western Australia, owing to distance, is somewhat out of touch with what is being done in Melbourne, and the P.M.O. at Perth states that he has no information from Headquarters. Captain Mayhew has ascertained—through Sir John Forrest—that the Minister of Defence has advised him, "that there is no alteration in the scheme which has recently been adopted." Unfortunately, it does not say which scheme. A scheme was adopted which was extremely satisfactory, but it was not the scheme which was placed before the pharmaceutical bodies. This was whittled down very materially. Captain Mayhew thinks that the Reserve Corps is a matter for the future. The war is still going on, and every effort must be devoted to the active forces. Unfortunately, by some reason or other, unqualified men have been admitted to the Reserve as Hon. Lieutenants. So far, no commissioned appointments have been made, but other positions open for qualified men in camps carry only a corporal stripe and private's pay.

TASMANIA.—No further information has been received up to the time of going to press. So far no official intimation has been received that the P.M.O. at Hobart has approved of the appointment of a Senior Pharmacist.

Interview with General Fetherston.

Captain Cowley and Mr. Butchers saw Surgeon-General Fetherston on February 18, and discussed at length what had taken place. General Fetherston stated that everything possible would be done to advance the Pharmacists' Corps. A good deal had been achieved, and as the scheme developed further progress might be made. Each Senior Pharmacist would carry out the work required of him by the P.M.O. Qualified men, when available, would always have preference over unqualified. It was very hard work to initiate reforms in the face of British Army Regulations, under which the A.I.F. was working to a great extent. The various Captains whose names had been submitted had been approved by the Department. It often took a long time for the Gazette notices to appear. In the meantime, the work which was assigned to them could be carried out, under the direction of the P.M.O. He did not see that much good would accrue from a conference of Senior Pharmacists at present.

General.

MR. P. CHESHIRE, son of Mr. Fred. Cheshire, chemist, Melbourne, who left with one of the first contingents, has returned to Victoria on furlough. Writing to his sister from Heliopolis, he warmly praised the work of the Red Cross Society. Enforced inactivity in hospital was not to his liking, and he was looking forward to his trip home. He expected to leave Suez on January 3.

MR. R. S. DARLING, 6th Field Ambulance, is reported as being ill in hospital at Cairo.

MR. E. P. BOYETT has arrived in Victoria from the front. He is recovering from an attack of enteric fever.

MISS MARY E. NORTH, late of Queensland, writing to the Secretary of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, states that she has been appointed dispenser at the Helena Military Hospital, Shorncliffe, England. Miss North says she is delighted to be doing something to help in the present war.

A. WUELFING & Co. and LOHMANN & Co. have been declared enemy firms by Proclamation of the Federal Attorney-General.

MR. J. E. MILFORD, of H. Francis and Co., Melbourne, has two sons on active service. His youngest son, E. J. Milford, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Duntroon, is now 1st Lieutenant in 4th F.A. Brigade in Egypt. The elder son, W. Milford, is in the A.M.C., 2nd Military District, having enlisted in New South Wales. He will shortly go to the front.

MR. W. S. RANKIN, Elsternwick, (V.), left for the front early in February as a Sergeant in the A.I.F.

EMPLOYEES OF H. FRANCIS & CO. ENLISTED.—D. K. Leen and H. R. Pascal (apprentices), E. W. Francis and P. J. Winch (late apprentices), J. McGowan (assistant), W. Milford (optician and surgical instrument department), L. O'Donnell (traveller), and F. Cullen (clerk). Mr. Pascal was reported as being seriously ill, but later cable advices state that he has returned to duty.

MR. ERIC BIRKS, of Messrs. Potter and Birks Ltd., Grosvenor street, Sydney, is shortly proceeding to the front. Mr. Birks joined the colours some weeks ago. He has gone through the officers' school, and has qualified for a commission. In the particular camp in which he did his training he was able to initiate a number of reforms in the dispensary and hospital. His work in this con-

nection was highly praised by the camp officers. His many friends will join us in wishing Lieutenant Birks every success in his military career. Those who are acquainted with him feel sure that his organising ability and sterling qualities will rapidly bring him to the front when his period of active service commences.

A.M.C. Reserve.

Messrs. A. B. Murie, St. Kilda; A. V. Huntsman, Malvern; H. B. Walters, Melbourne; H. B. Kirg, Williamstown; C. T. Skewes, Hawksburn, and H. H. Richmond, Hawksburn, all of whom are registered pharmacists in Victoria, have been appointed Honorary Lieutenants in the A.M.C. Reserve from 1st January, 1916. The names were published in the Commonwealth *Gazette* of 3rd February, 1916. The reserve is to be limited to 15.

Victorian Enlistments.

Mr. B. J. Daniel (College Student, 1915).

Mr. F. J. Wood, Ph.C., late of Carlton, Victoria, and Barham, New South Wales.

Mr. J. E. Wasley, Ph.C., partner in the firm of Simpson and Davenport and Bowen and Co., Melbourne.

Messrs. Cecil and Fabrian Pincus, sons of Mr. S. Pincus, chemist, Fitzroy.

Mr. J. W. Nobbs, Ph.C., goes into camp at Royal Park on February 21. Mr. Nobbs served his apprenticeship with Mr. H. J. O'Halloran, North Fitzroy.

Mr. Terence McSwiney, Ph.C., Vic., who enlisted some months ago, has received a commission as Lieutenant in the A.I.F. He is at present at Royal Park, but hopes to get away to the front shortly.

Shortage of Drugs at the Front.

Major Dr. John Corbin recently read a paper before the members of the South Australian Branch of the B.M.A., which is published in the *Medical Journal of Australia* of February 5. Dr. Corbin says that his greatest difficulty in the early stages was the matter of drugs. Orders were issued that supplies from Australia were not to be opened, and there was the greatest difficulty in getting any medicine at all. Ultimately permission was obtained to purchase them locally, which greatly minimised the trouble, but at the beginning every medical unit, including regimental medical officers and all hospitals, were considerably hampered in their work on this account. Anaesthetics were in nearly every case at the start adminstered by non-commissioned officers or by privates. Dr. Corbin speaks in enthusiastic terms of the splendid work done by the men comprising the 3rd and 4th Field Ambulances.

Laboratory Work in War.

The employment of bacteriologists and biochemists in the Australian Army Medical Corps is strongly advocated by the *Medical Journal of Australia*. Stress is laid on the predominance of sickness amongst the Australian forces abroad, and the conclusion is arrived at that a properly equipped bacteriological laboratory, staffed by specialists, would be of great service to the army. Specialisation has become more necessary than ever, and trained men in their particular department should be allowed to concentrate their energies on the work in which they have made themselves proficient, rather than lose their individuality, as has been the case with a number of specialists, who have enlisted for active service.

Pharmacists' Offer.

The Premier of New South Wales recently forwarded to the Prime Minister an offer by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales to establish a Pharmaceutical corps for war service.

Senator Pearce, in asking the Premier to convey the thanks of the Commonwealth Government to the Pharmaceutical Society, writes:—"The matter has received consideration, and it has been decided not to organise a special corps. It is proposed, however, to place the pharmacists on an organised footing in connection with the Army Medical Service, and to arrange that there will be a senior pharmacist in each military district, who will advise the principal medical officer of the district on pharmaceutical matters, in a manner similar to that provided in respect of the dental and massage services." (If this was the intention of the Minister, it is evident that the military authorities have not yet issued instructions to give effect to it.—Ed. "A.J.P.")

Medical Stores.

The Defence authorities are actively taking up the proposal for the establishment of separate medical store depots in the various States. The Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) stated during the month that the establishment of base depots for medical stores had been approved, and lieutenant-quartermaster pharmacists had been appointed in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The scheme, however, was not yet in proper working order, and meanwhile drugs were being obtained by contract in the case of goods manufactured in Australia, and by indent of imported goods. The matter was now in the hands of the supply board. Firms had refused to supply the Commonwealth under State contracts, on the ground that prices had increased since the war.

No German Goods.

The Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Holman) announced an important decision in regard to goods of enemy manufacture, imported prior to the war, and offered for sale to State Departments. He stated that a well-known firm recently, in tendering for Government supplies, intimated that certain lines quoted were made in Germany and imported in times of peace. Mr.

Hoffman was asked for an instruction in regard to this tender, and concurred in a recommendation that the clearing of stocks of German imported goods must tend to make way for the importation of more when the war is over, either direct or through neutral countries; that it is preferable to obtain Australian substitutes, even if inferior in quality or more expensive." Instructions to this effect were accordingly sent to the Government Stores Supply Committee.

Army Veterinary Corps New Pay Regulations.

Recent amendments of the financial and allowance regulations for the military forces of the Commonwealth include a new regulation relating to the payment of officers of the Australian Army Veterinary Corps. It is announced in military orders that the pay of officers of the Australian Army Veterinary Corps (permanent) will be —

Lieutenants.—£300 to £425 per annum. Increments—Five biennial increments of £25 per annum.

Captains £450 to £500 per annum. Increments—Two biennial increments of £25 per annum.

In districts where there is no officer of the Australian Army Veterinary Corps (permanent), an allowance, approved by the Minister, may be paid to an officer of the Australian Army Veterinary Corps (militia) for duties in connection with horses of the permanent military establishment, and, when no such officer is available, the allowance may be paid to a civilian veterinary practitioner.

Military Drug Contracts.

ALLEGED OVER-CHARGES—COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

As the result of certain statements made by Mr D. McGrath, M.P., respecting alleged overcharges on the part of wholesale druggists in respect of contracts for the supply of drugs and medicines to the Defence Department, the Minister, at the request of one of the firms attacked, has decided to appoint a board of inquiry, which will probably consist of a number of the Auditor-General's staff and a representative pharmacist. The president of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria (Mr Tisdall) was asked if he would act on the committee, but owing to the fact that practically the whole of his staff had enlisted, he could not see his way to undertake the work. He nominated Mr A. R. Bailey, Hon. Treasurer of the Board, for the position, and this recommendation is now before the Minister. In forwarding the nomination to the Minister, the President pointed out that Mr. Bailey had made a close study of price fluctuations since the war began, and that this, added to his business qualifications, and his official position in connection with Australian pharmacy, would make him a valuable member of the inquiry committee. As the matter is *sub judice* it is not possible at present to comment on the statements made. Colonel Laing, of the Audit Department, will be appointed to represent the Federal Government at the inquiry.

Commissions for Canadian Pharmacists.

Lieut. A. R. Mann, Ph.C., writing to the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, states that Lieut. L. D. Orr, Ph.C., of Vancouver, and himself, of Grand Works, British Columbia, are the first pharmacists to be given the commissions as lieutenants either in the Canadian or British Army; that is, working as pharmacists. This is the result of hard work at Ottawa by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Both gentlemen are with the No. 5 General Hospital from B.C., now stationed at Shorncliffe, England.

Army Pharmacists—An Extraordinary Position.

The following article was published in the Melbourne *Age* during the month.—"The defence authorities appear to have decided not to proceed further with the scheme for the appointment of pharmacists to positions in the army with commissioned rank. As far as can be ascertained no appointments have been made to units abroad, and it is now a considerable time since it was announced that the pharmacists were to be accorded similar privileges to those secured by dentists. The proposal was that in all the large hospitals, both in Australia and abroad, a pharmacist should be appointed, with the rank of lieutenant, while the dispenser should be given the rank of staff-sergeant. The scheme was stated to have been approved just before Colonel Shepherd, Acting Director-General of Medical Services, left for the front, but since the return of Surgeon-General Featherston, the Director-General, the whole matter appears to have been shelved. Members of the pharmaceutical profession are naturally indignant at the position, but their resentment extends even further. They assert that their claims to recognition in the same way as dentists have been all along ignored, and that untrained soldiers have been appointed to positions in the camps (as A.M.C. dispensers, orderly sergeants, etc.) that should only have been filled by qualified pharmacists.

"Another grievance is the fact that although the various pharmaceutical societies in the Commonwealth were requested to nominate members for appointment as senior pharmacists in each State, with the honorary rank of captain, nothing has so far been done in the matter by the Defence department. The nominations have been decided upon, but the members selected have received no intimation regarding their appointment. Pending their gazettal as captains they have no voice in the selection of pharmacists, even for positions in the Army Medical Corps Reserve. It has now been reported by the registrar of the

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia that men who are not pharmacists have been gazetted as hon. lieutenants in the Pharmaceutical Reserve. The position certainly seems to demand explanation, particularly in view of the definite promise given to pharmacists some weeks ago that their claims had been recognised and would be acceded to.

"When the Minister of Defence was asked yesterday to define the position in regard to the pharmaceutical services, he stated that the only recent development was the appointment of pharmacists to commissioned rank in the Army Medical Corps. Previously only doctors had been granted commissions."

It is understood that a further article on the subject has been written, but its publication has not yet been authorised by the censor.

Senior Pharmacist of New South Wales.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, Ph.C., who has been appointed Senior Pharmacist for New South Wales, under the proposed Pharmacists' Corps Scheme, has had a remarkably successful pharmaceutical career for a young man, who has not yet passed out of the thirties. It is of interest, therefore, to excerpt from the various reports which from time to time have appeared in the *Journal* some of the more important facts which have occurred during his ten years' close association with every movement of pharmaceutical interest in New South Wales.

Mr. Wadsworth was born in 1877, and after being educated at the Sydney Grammar School he was apprenticed to Mr. H. S. Brothwood. After passing his pharmacy examinations, he became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1899. In 1906 he was elected a Councillor, and occupied the presidential chair for three consecutive years (1910-1913). Last year he was again elected President, a position which he still occupies. His connection with the Pharmacy Board commenced in 1907, when he was elected a member. In 1912 he became President, and he held this office for three consecutive years. At the Brisbane and Melbourne meetings of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference (1909 and 1913), Mr. Wadsworth represented the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. At the Sydney Conference, 1911, he was President of the Chemistry Section (Sub-section B), Pharmacy. Visiting England in 1913 he was the official representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies of New South Wales and Western Australia at the British Pharmaceutical Conference held in London in July of that year. He was also officially deputed, on behalf of the Pharmacy Board of his State, to negotiate with the British Society regarding reciprocity, and had the satisfaction of returning with a signed agreement, whereby the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain undertook to recognise all New South Wales pharmacists qualified by examination.

In local association work Mr. Wadsworth is a prominent figure. He is a Past President of the Northern Suburbs' Association. His work in connection with Wages Boards has been long and arduous. He appeared as the advocate of pharmacists and Washington Soul, Pattinson Ltd. before the Board, and when Mr. C. J. Carroll retired he became a member of the Wages Board, a position to which he has again been elected. His labours in this and other connections were fittingly recognised a few years ago, when he was elected a Life Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a gold medal was awarded to him for important services rendered to pharmacy. In 1911 he received an appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

During the past ten years Mr. Wadsworth has occupied almost every position open to a pharmacist. His appointment, therefore, as Senior Pharmacist, under the military scheme, is but another tribute to his untiring industry by his brother pharmacists, all of whom, we feel sure, will welcome his preferment, and render all the assistance in their power to further the cause he now represents.

A. P. C.

Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

Mr. George J. Mackay, on behalf of Mr. Geo. Watkins, Hon. Treasurer of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, has forwarded to the Hon. General Secretary financial statement of the Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund, which is as follows:—

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
Victoria	£408	6	0	Exchange ..	£0	5	5
Queensland ..	236	10	6	Remitted to Sec. Pharm. Society of Gt. Britain..	986	0	0
N. S. Wales .	188	17	6				
W. Australia .	78	12	11				
Tasmania ..	39	11	6				
S. Australia .	34	7	0				
	£986	5	5		£986	5	5

It is extremely gratifying to know that not only was the response to the appeal so liberal, but that owing to the interest taken in the fund by Mr. Watkins, the expenses were practically nil. It was owing to Mr. Watkins' personal influence that he was able to induce the Queensland Government to cable the remittances to London free of cost.

Hobart Conference, 1917.

Unless the unforeseen happens, the Conference will meet at Hobart early in January, 1917. Considerable importance will attach to this Conference, and the General Secretary will be pleased to receive from pharmacists suggestions and matter for discussion. Dr. Plowman, Scientific Secretary, has charge of the section relating to the reading of papers, and will be glad to hear from those who intend contributing. There is every prospect that the meeting will be one of the most successful yet held.

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Journal of Pharmacy
with which is Incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

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BY THE
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The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and to 500 members of the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

THE WAR.

Pharmacists in the various States are earnestly requested to communicate to the Editor from time to time all information of interest with regard to themselves or their Assistants who are on active service with the Naval or Military Forces. Such information is carefully indexed and preserved, with a view to publication as opportunity offers.

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Editorial.

THE PHARMACISTS' CORPS.

Matters in connection with the formation of the Pharmacists Corps have progressed fairly satisfactorily during the month, considering the difficulties which have arisen since Ministerial sanction to the formation of the Corps was given.

Hindrances have been met with in certain quarters, and many anomalies continue to exist, but, in the main, definite progress has been made.

In another column will be found the details of the present position in the different States. Very few know the obstacles which have had to be overcome to secure even the present partial recognition. There is, however, reason to believe that gradually pharmacists will in the near future receive that measure of fair treatment which they are entitled to, and which they were promised would be vouchsafed to them as the scheme formulated by direction of Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence, was developed.

Unfortunately, only portion of this scheme has yet been given effect to. What has been achieved (and it is by no means insignificant) is:—

(1) Appointment of four Lieut.-Quartermasters (Pharmacists) at the Base Depots of medical stores.

(2) Appointment of a Senior Pharmacist with honorary rank of Captain in each State.

(3) Recognition of the Pharmacists' Corps Reserve, which hitherto had not been regarded with friendly eyes.

(4) Advancement in rank in the case of several pharmacists and consideration promised in reference to others.

(5) Abolition of the objectionable terms "Army Compounder" and "Army Dispenser."

Pharmacists have therefore secured a status which, even if unsatisfactory in many respects, is a considerable advance on the position existing a few months ago.

It is confidently believed that what is now being done in the various States by those interested in the matter will eventually bear fruit. No opportunity should be lost of bringing the claims of the qualified pharmacist under the notice of those in a position to help. The promises of support are more far-reaching than can be publicly stated, but there should be no relaxation of effort in this direction. Unfortunately, some of those in authority have got it into their minds that the pharmacist is not a specialist, and that his knowledge of dispensing can be easily acquired by anyone after a few months' training. It is regrettable and surprising that such an impression should prevail, but the fact remains that it does, and that it has been fostered in certain quarters. This naturally has made the way

more difficult for those who have been striving after greater recognition.

The review of the position published elsewhere shows that with a little further patience and a continuation of effort on the part of the various organisations, pharmacists will find that many matters at present obscured will right themselves. In the meantime, it is most desirable that all registered chemists on enlistment should notify the Senior Pharmacist in their particular State, and keep that officer advised of his movements and his location.

The Month.

Methylated Spirit Drinking on Sundays.

Judging by police reports and hospital records, there has been a recrudescence of methylated spirit drinking on Sundays. The Victorian Chief Secretary has brought the matter under the notice of the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society, both of which bodies urge pharmacists to exercise care in seeing that methylated spirits sold by them on Sundays is required for legitimate purposes only. No reflection is cast on the general body of pharmacists, but there have been one or two cases reported which do not reflect much credit on the individuals referred to. Pressure has been brought to bear on these, and it is hoped that now attention has been drawn to the matter there will be no room for further complaints.

The Science Institute.

The Advisory Council in connection with the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry has been appointed. It is a somewhat unwieldly body, but no doubt its work will be divided into sections and delegated to committees. Mr. W. Russell Grimwade, of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, and Dr. J. F. Elliott, of Messrs. Elliott, Son, Ltd., Sydney, are members of the Council, and their practical knowledge and experience should be of great value. The manufacture of fine chemicals, drugs and explosives is set out as being one of the pressing problems to be dealt with. It is also intended that the Council shall—

1. Make an assessment and analysis of the existing scientific researches, including the staff, apparatus, and equipment available, in departmental, university, technical and other scientific institutions throughout the Commonwealth.

2. Draw up a classified statement showing in what respects these institutions are lacking in apparatus and equipment, with a view to their being supplied.

When this is ascertained the Government will favourably consider the question of making good the deficiencies. Doubtless existing pharmaceutical educational facilities and future possibilities of extension in this regard will be brought prominently under the notice of the Council by the Pharmaceutical Societies in the different States.

Liability of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The important legal opinion submitted at the last meeting of the directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. should not be allowed to pass without comment. Briefly, its effect is that so long as a public hospital or a Friendly Society dispensary employs a registered chemist to dispense its medicines the responsibility and subsequent liability for any error in dispensing falls on the shoulders of the pharmacist. But, if an unqualified assistant is employed and he makes an error then every individual member of the committee of management may be proceeded against. Most hospitals and dispensaries, for their own protection, employ registered chemists only. In one case, a few years ago, where an unregistered assistant made a mistake, the committee of management had to pay £500 to settle a claim for damages. Since that occurrence the institution in question has insisted that all its dispensers must be qualified. Pharmacists engaged in dispensary and hospital work should make it clear to their committees that they will undertake no responsibility for errors made by unregistered assistants. For their own protection, if they so desire, the doors of the P.D.L. are open and no doubt many will take advantage of the opportunity to become members of this organisation. We have ascertained that one institution sought independent legal advice on the points raised, and that the opinion submitted fully confirmed the soundness of the opinion given by the P.D.L. legal adviser.

Trade & Commerce.

Use of Aerated Water Bottles for Kerosene, etc.

The growing practice, on the part of the public, says the *Grocer of Australia*, of bringing empty aerated water bottles to grocers for small quantities of kerosene, benzine, phenyle, methylated spirits, etc., should be met in all cases with a firm refusal. The matter was brought before the Grocers' Association of Victoria by the Aerated Water Manufacturers' Association, and at a recent meeting it was decided by the Council to take action to warn retailers against breaking the law in this manner. The risk in many ways is a most serious one, and we strongly urge traders to impress on all employees that the practice even to oblige a customer is inexcusable.

Count Mattei's Remedies Prohibited.

It was announced in the Commonwealth "Gazette" on February 3 that the importation of homœopathic medicines manufactured at the general dispensary of Count Cesar Mattei, Palais Mattei, Bologna, Italy, was prohibited. The prohibition was contained in a proclamation issued by Mr F. G. Tudor, Minister for Customs, and the reason given was "that it was desirable in the interests of the public health and welfare." It was subsequently explained that the prohibition did not refer to ordinary homœopathic medicines, but only to the alleged electron homœopathic medicines manufactured by Count Mattei. Some years ago these medicines had considerable vogue in Australia, but the vague assertions made regarding their alleged electrical properties greatly discounted their value in the eyes of informed persons. The form in which the Proclamation was issued caused a wrong impression in the minds of the public, a number of persons assuming that legitimate homœopathic medicines came under the ban. Later [illegible] made it clear that this was not so.

Australia After the War.

Professor [illegible] Irvine, Professor of Economics at the Sydney University, contributes to the Sydney *Mail* of February 5 a reassuring article on the economic aspect of the war as it affects Australia. After reviewing the satisfactory position of finance and production, he points out that despite the depletion of manhood, which all wars entail, history shows that it is not uncommon for a country to produce at much, if not more than, its pre-war peace conditions. War evokes energy. Men and women, put more vigor into their work. He foresees that with care the process of readjustment after the war should not unduly disturb our industrial equilibrium. Increase of production, greater efficiency, prevention of waste, and the starting of new industries are the lessons Australia has to learn. If these things are taken in hand now, when men's minds are disposed to consider them seriously, the problems that peace will bring need give no concern. He asks that those public bodies and organisations, which are working in the direction above indicated, should receive the assistance and co-operation of every member of the community.

Manufacture of Scent.

Mr W. F. C. Kelly, who has identified himself with gardening interests as a hobby, waited on the Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) recently and urged upon him the advisableness of greater concessions being granted by the Government to persons who are willing to undertake the production of flowers for the manufacture of scent in Australia. The Minister informed him that the Government had granted extra concessions to the manufacturers recently. Mr. Kelly expressed the hope that the concessions would be extended. He said that he saw no reason why Australia could not produce supplies of scent to meet all local needs and leave a margin over for export. He thought that all vegetable drugs could be produced in Australia. The Minister arranged for him to meet the Government analyst (Mr. Wilkinson) and confer on the matter.

Forced Disposal of Enemy-made Goods.

The Acting Attorney-General (Mr. Mahon) has announced that the problem of stopping the sale of certain proclaimed enemy goods three months after 12th January is a complex one, and is surrounded by difficulties. His opinion was that when the goods had been bought and paid for prior to the war, and were in stock in Australia, he could see no advantage in restricting their sale. The object of the Government was to get the enemy trade-mark off the market, and to prevent it from being kept alive during the war, so that Germans could start again where they left off as soon as peace was declared. So long as pharmacists and other traders did not use German trade-marks, no action would be taken by the Ministry if they disposed of goods purchased prior to the war.

The Lanolin Industry.

Some absurd statements were made to the Minister of Customs on February 15 by Messrs. Chambers and McVean, in reference to the manufacture of lanoline in Australia. According to the press reports these two gentlemen stated they had discovered a new process for making lanoline from greasy wool. They reckoned that with lanoline at its normal price (6/- per lb.), £7,000,000 worth could be produced and sold. Evidently the papers accepted these statements as correct, and large headings were attached to the reports of the interview. As a matter of fact, the discovery is not a new one. Lanoline is being made in Australia at the present time. Refined lanoline can be bought in tins and tubes at less than 1/- per lb. Last week, for instance, Messrs. Rocke, Templett and Co. shipped away

nearly a ton of crude lanoline. The price they charged was a great deal less than 6/- a lb.—indeed, is was nearer 1/- than 6/-. Yet even at this low price the buyers cabled out that the price was too high. A totally erroneous idea of the position has therefore been placed before the Minister.

Attack on Wholesalers.

During the month the *Age*, in commenting on certain alleged overcharges by wholesale druggists in Melbourne in connection with the supply of drugs to the Defence Department, alluded to the tremendous increase which had taken place since the war began in the price of drugs generally. Some pharmacists, we learn, have interpreted the article as revealing an organised attempt on the part of the wholesalers to extort undue prices from retailers generally. In order to ascertain whether such a conclusion could be justified, we took the opportunity of bringing the statements made before the wholesale houses and comparing their prices with those ruling in Great Britain. By the English mail which arrived in Melbourne on February 14 we received from a well-known British drug house a revised list of prices ruling in London on 1st January, 1916. We compared this list with the latest Melbourne prices current. The comparison shows that in many cases Melbourne prices, despite heavy freight, insurance and exchange charges, are below those charged to retail pharmacists in London. We quote a few of the prices hereunder.—

	London Price, 1st January.	Melbourne Price, 15th February.
Acetanilid	9d.	8d.
Acet. Ipecac	3/-	3/-
Acid Oxalic	1 10	1/9
Acid Salicylic	25/-	24/-
Ammon. Benzoas.	1 9	1/6
Ammon. Bromid.	28/-	22/-
Ammon. Nit. Crystal	1 4	1/-
Calcii Bromid.	2 2	1/6
Camphor Monobrom.	2/4	1/-
Chloroform Aconite.	8/-	6/-
" Belladon.	10/-	7/6
Chloroform, pure.	3 9	3/6
Cinchona Sulph.	2/6	1/-
Codeina Phosph.	4 6	4/-
Creasotum Carb.	1 9	1/6
Emetina, pure	10d.	6d.
Ext. Ipecac Liq.	3/-	2/3
Ferri Brom.	1 10	1/6
Guaiacol Carb.	7/-	3/9
Liq. Ammon. Fort	1 4	1/-
Lithia Bromid	2 6	1/6
Ol. Limonis	7/6	7/-
Paraffin Mölle Alb.	1/2	1/-
Phenacetin	5/-	4/-
Phenazonum	7/-	4/6
Pot. Brom.	30/-	24/-
Quinine Sulph.	4/9	3/6
Rescorcin	6/-	5/-
Strych. Hydrochlor.	3/10	3/6
Tinct. Morph. Co.	8/-	5/9
Zinci Bromid	1/10	1/3
Zinci Valer Pulv.	3/4	1/-

The above lines were chosen at random from a lengthy list, and in the opinion of the wholesale houses they prove that on the whole London prices are much higher than current Victorian rates. There were slight variations in price at each of the three houses, but the above figures give a fair indication of ruling rates in Melbourne on February 15.

Food and Drugs.

DEFICIENT FLUID MAGNESIA.

At the Newcastle Police Court, on January 28, Charles V. Francis, an inspector under the Pure Food Act, proceeded against Washington H. Soul and Co., on a charge of selling fluid magnesia which was not of a substance demanded by the inspector.

Evidence was given to the effect that the fluid magnesia was 23 per cent. deficient in magnesium carbonate. James Thomas Williams, director of the company, said the sample was manufactured at the company's factory, and, through a mistake of the operator, a sufficient quantity of carbonic acid gas was not admitted to the generator, and the whole of the magnesium carbonate was not dissolved. The deficiency represented only three-tenths of a grain per dose, and he would have to sell 400 bottles to make an extra gain of 7d. The magistrate, Mr. Gale, imposed a fine of £4, with 6s. costs.

High Price of Drugs.

Since good old Epsom salts is six times as dear as it was before the war, while antipyrin is 75s. instead of 77d., acetyllsalicylic (the basis of aspirin) has gone up from 22d. to 64s., and various other shocking things have happened in the drug business, the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia is seeking the co-operation of the various branches of the British Medical Association, asking members to assist in "alleviating the somewhat tense position created by the scarcity of certain drugs." The proposal which the Pharmaceutical Society makes is that, where at all permissible, medical men should avoid prescribing the almost-unprescribable. It seems an artless sort of suggestion, unaccompanied as it is by any special exhortation or appeal to Australia to get busy and produce its own chemicals. Perhaps if the Pharmaceutical Society were to prepare a list of its most desperate needs and indicate how they might be filled, the Prime Minister's *locum tenens* might "start something" here and now. Asking the kind doctor not to prescribe Epsom salts, because that popular drug is dear and scarce, looks a foolish method of grappling with the problem. We must have a supply some time. And unless we *do* something it will come from Germany, and the money we pay for our cure will later on be used for our killing.—*Sydney Bulletin*, 3/2/16.

Births & Deaths.

DEATH.

CORINALDI.—On the 2nd February, 1916, Frederick Grenville Corinaldi, late of 28 Coleridge-street, St. Kilda, and formerly in business as a pharmacist at Rochester (Vic.), youngest son of Elizabeth R. and the late H. A. Corinaldi.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1915.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, appointed under the Pharmacy Act 1897, consisted of the following gentlemen on January 1, 1915:—Messrs. H. S. Brotherwood, J.P., C. J. Carroll, F. P. J. Gray, T. S. Loney, W. Short, A. Wadsworth, J.P., D. P. Williams, J.P., and E. C. Schofield.

Mr. Carroll resigned his seat on the Board, and Mr. T. Lloyd was elected in his place.

Messrs. T. S. Loney and W. Short retired from the Board by effluxion of time, and Messrs. Chas. Dixson and T. S. Loney were elected members of the Board in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

Mr. Gray was elected President, and Mr. Schofield was elected Hon. Treasurer for the year.

The Board held twelve regular and one special meetings, with the following attendance:—Messrs. Brotherwood, 1; Gray, 9; Loney, 9; Dixson, 6; Schofield, 11; Short, 7; Wadsworth, 9; Williams, 6. As no meetings were held after the election of Mr. Lloyd his attendance cannot yet appear in the report.

Registration under the Pharmacy Act to December, 1914	1108
In 1915—40 Victoria, No. 9	1
Examination	36
New Zealand Ph. Ch.	1
Queensland	4
Victoria	5
Tasmania	1
South Australia	2
Great Britain	5
Ireland	1
	1224
Less lost by death	24
Leaving on the Register on December 31, 1915	1200

The following registered pharmacists left New South Wales and went to:—Victoria, 1; South Australia, 1; Tasmania, 2.

The Board issued the following poisons licenses:—To pharmacists, 55; to persons other than pharmacists (annual poisons licenses), 355; total, 410.

The Board registered 104 managers during 1915. The following examinations were held in 1915:—

Preliminary Examinations.—Two examinations, with 68 candidates, of whom — passed. The examiners do not report particularly favourable on the average standard of knowledge of the candidates who presented themselves during the year.

The Board accepted eight certificates from other schools and colleges instead of the Preliminary Examination.

Final Examinations.—For the purpose of facilitating pharmacists joining the Army to go to the war, the Board decided to hold special examinations for any single candidate if he desired to go to the war. Three such special examinations were held.

The Board further made arrangements with the Sydney University to shorten the lectures in Chemistry at the University, and to make certain allowances at the examinations in this subject with the same object in view. But the Board did not consider it advisable to modify the scope of the Final Examination. The Board is of opinion that it has acted correctly in thus assisting within its limits and within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act to provide men willing and able to go to the war equipped with the full knowledge of pharmacy, and duly qualified as dispensers.

The New British Pharmacopœia, 1914, came into force on January 1, 1915. According to the provisions of the Pure Food Act 1908, all doctors' prescriptions, etc., unless marked otherwise, must be of the quality and must answer the tests provided in that book. There was, however, only one advance copy of the book in Australia on January 1, 1915, and it was manifestly impossible to comply with the provisions of the Pure Food Act. The Board therefore approached the Government, asking that the date of the introduction into New South Wales of the "B.P.," 1914, be postponed for a reasonable period, so as to allow the book to be distributed in New South Wales, and give pharmacists and doctors an opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the book. By agreement, the date was fixed for July 1, 1915, and the matter has worked smoothly. This matter had to be considered as far as the Final Examinations were concerned, and the Board acted as follows:—

All examinations before July 1, 1915, were held on the basis of the standard of the "BP.," 1898. The examinations up to the end of October were optional, the candidate being allowed to state whether he wished to be examined on the "B.P.," 1898, or on the "B.P.," 1914. Since then all Final Examinations are held according to the standard laid down in the "B.P.," 1914.

The Board held six Final Examinations in 1915, with 46 candidates, of whom 28 passed the examinations.

The Board has registered 39 indentures during 1915.

Dispensing in Hospitals.—Several inquiries were made with the Board for permission to be given to nurses or matrons, unqualified persons, to dispense doctors' prescriptions in hospitals. The Board has no power whatever to grant any such exceptions. The Pharmacy Act provides that only those persons may dispense doctors' prescriptions who are either registered pharmacists or legally qualified medical practitioners dispensing their own prescriptions. The Crown Law Office advised the Board in this matter, and the Board acted on that advice.

Various prosecutions for breaches of the Pharmacy Act and Poisons Act were instituted by the Board, the police acting for the Board in the matter.

A great many warnings were again sent out by the Board.

Differences have arisen in several country towns between the medical practitioners and the registered pharmacists. The Board acted as intermediator, clearly giving its opinion that a registered pharmacist should not act as doctor and the doctor should not act as pharmacist, but both should act together, thus serving the public to the greatest benefit.

A circular was widely distributed by the Pharmacy Board containing a detailed statement of the salient points of the Pharmacy Act and of the Poisons Act, showing clearly what the registered pharmacist has to observe in his business.

Hawkers.—A difficulty presented itself when a report was received that hawkers in the country were in the habit of hawking drugs and poisons. The police were informed, but naturally the difficulties exists to obtain proofs of sales of poisons sold by hawkers, and without the proof of sale no prosecution can follow.

Disinfectants.—A conference was held with representatives of the Chambers of Manufactures, who stated as their opinion that the percentage of poison in disinfectants and similar products be increased above the percentage laid down in the poisons schedule, as the sale of the goods were interfered with by the schedule. The Board however, did not think it right to agree with them. The new regulations under the Pure Food Act indorse this opinion right through.

Funds.—The Board again desires to submit that the want of funds seriously interferes with the work of the Board.

Income and Expenditure for the Year 1915 :—

Receipts.

Balance, December 31	£105	1	7
Registration Fees	24	3	0
Registration, Managers	13	0	9
Registration, Indentures	38	17	0
Examination Fees	310	15	0
Returned Cheque	5	5	6
Fines	6	0	0
Loan	10	0	0
Treasury	149	19	10
	£663	2	5

Expenditure.

Examiners' Fees	£172	15	0
Examiners' Expenses, Drugs, Room, etc.	37	0	6
Printing and Stationery	45	1	4
Advertising	5	19	0
Auditors' Fees	4	4	0
Telephone	5	7	1
Insurance and Bank Fees	0	15	0
Postage and Petties	43	2	2
Refunded Fees	8	7	6
Legal Expenses	3	3	0
Returned Cheque	5	5	6
Assistant	78	0	0
Registrar	200	0	0
Balance in Bank	54	2	4
	£663	2	5

A. FORSTER, Registrar.

Sydney, Dec. 31, 1915.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on February 15th at the office of the Board, Richmond-terrace, Sydney. Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. A. Wadsworth, Jas. Dixson, and Frank Lloyd.

Name Struck Off.—A letter was received from the Treasury with all documents regarding the striking off of the name of Henry E. Perry from the register of pharmacists. The State Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has ordered this name to be removed from the register. The communication was received, and the Registrar was directed to remove the name accordingly.

An Appeal.—A letter was received from Henry E. Perry asking that his case be re-considered, and that he be heard in person by the Board.

Mr. Gray said that this applicant had either seen or written to members of the Board individually. As the matter had been closed by the action of the Governor-in-Council, there could be nothing further done in the matter. Mr. Wadsworth said that they could not even entertain the idea. He moved that the letter be simply received. This motion was seconded by Mr. Lloyd, and carried.

Information to Other Boards.—Mr. Wadsworth said that he thought that they should send word to those Boards with whom they reciprocated when a name has been struck off our register. It was resolved that notice be duly sent.

Police Notices.—A letter was received from the Ashfield police, stating that they had duly interviewed a certain firm alleged to have been in the habit of illegally selling poisons in the district. These people denied keeping poisons in stock or selling them. A letter was received from the police at Leeton, to the effect that they had visited storekeepers in the district and cautioned them against infringement of the Poisons Act, also schedules of poisons as issued by the Board

had been distributed in the neighbourhood among the business houses.

Resignation of Mr H. S. Brothwood.—A letter was received from Mr H. S. Brothwood resigning his seat on the Board, due to his being unable to spare the time to attend the meetings. Mr. Wadsworth, in moving that the resignation be received, said that he thought Mr. Brothwood had done the right thing in resigning when he found that he could not spare the time to attend the Board meetings. At the same time, he wished to express the regret that they all must feel at the retirement of one who had given services to pharmacy since so far back as 1888. All those years Mr. Brothwood had been a member either of the Board or the Council, and often of both bodies. He thought that the Board should write and thank him for his long and able services. He had probably done greater service to official pharmacy in New South Wales than any other pharmacist in the State.

Mr. Gray said that he would like to second the motion, and also to express his deep appreciation of the services rendered to pharmacy by Mr. Brothwood. Mr. Dixson said that he would like to join his testimony to the value of the services rendered to pharmacy by Mr. Brothwood. He had always looked upon Mr. Brothwood as an ornament to pharmacy, and one who had freely given his services during many past years both to the Board and the Society. They all regretted Mr. Brothwood's retirement, but considered that he did the right thing in resigning when he could no longer find the time to attend to the duties of the position. Mr. Brothwood was a pharmacist of great attainments, and one who had done great service to his profession in the past years. Mr. Frank Lloyd said that he fully and cordially endorsed the expressions of appreciation of the past services of Mr. Brothwood. The motion was carried.

Master Pharmacists' Association.—Mr. R. M. Miller, Assistant Secretary to the Board, wrote asking permission of the Board to allow him to accept the position of Secretary to the Master Pharmacists' Association of New South Wales, which had been offered to him. The duties would not clash with the work required of him by the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Wadsworth said that personally he saw no reason why Mr. Miller should not accept the position. It would enable him to add a few pounds to his salary, and it was a good thing for the Board to keep in close touch with the new Master Pharmacists' Association. It was an advantage to the Board that such a connection should exist, and this would facilitate the harmonious working between the two branches of pharmacy.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, as President of the Master Pharmacists' Association, said that he was of the opinion that Mr. Miller might quite well accept the position, which, as Mr. Wadsworth had truly said, would facilitate the harmonious working of the two bodies. He hears that the Association would require the service of Mr. Miller would not interfere with his duties to the Pharmacy Board. He considered that it was not a bad idea of the two bodies keeping in touch with one another thus. The Master Pharmacists' Association had an important work to do, but it did not in any way overshadow the Pharmaceutical Society. They desired always to work in unison and for the ultimate good and progress of pharmacy.

Mr. Forster (Registrar), on being asked, said that he quite approved of Mr. Miller being allowed to accept the position. Mr. Wadsworth then moved that the consent of the Board be given to Mr. Miller to accept the position, always provided that the duties of such position did not interfere with his duties in connection with the Pharmacy Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jas. Dixson, and carried.

Dr. Tucker's Asthma Specific.—A letter from the Health Department was received, containing a report of analysis of Dr. Nathan Tucker's Asthma Cure, which showed that this preparation contained 30 per cent. glycerine, 7.5 per cent. of nitrate of soda, 0.3 per cent. of chlorides of cocaine and atropine, and 62.2 per cent of water. The report was received.

Disinfectant Manufacture.—Messrs. Lewis and Whitty wrote, asking for information respecting the sale of disinfectant by grocers. It was ordered that a reply be sent, forwarding the regulation on the matter, and stating that the Board had no power to depart from this.

Treasurer's Statement.—Cash in bank, £30 2s. 6d. Accounts, amounting to £24 0s. 0d., were passed for payment.

Registration Under Pharmacy Act.—Herbert B. Knight, of Newtown, and R. T. Philp, of Sydney (Ph.C's of New Zealand); James Watson, of Sydney (Ph.C. of Queensland), and J. S. Turner, of Mossman (Final Examination) were granted registration as pharmacists.

Poisons Licenses.—Pharmacists' Poisons Licenses were granted to H. B. Knight, R. T. Philp, J. S. Turner, and J. Watson. Four new annual poisons licenses were granted to country storekeepers, and 73 such licenses were renewed.

Changed Name.—Adolphose Auerbach, of Manly, notified to the Board that by deed poll he had changed his name with the Registrar-General's office to Arthur Audley. He applied that his certificate of registration might be recalled, and a new pharmacist's certificate be issued to him in his new name. It was resolved to postpone the application; in the meanwhile, the Registrar was instructed to obtain from the applicant a statutory declaration.

Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that they could not issue a second certificate to a man if he had lost his certificate, or if it had been destroyed by fire, or otherwise, and yet a man had only to change his name and he could get a new certificate without any difficulty.

Mr. Forster said that this had been the practice on former occasions. Mr. Lloyd said that he thought that they might take legal opinion on the matter; and it was resolved to consult the Crown Law office before arriving at any decision.

Preliminary Examination. — The Preliminary Examiners report that the following candidates had passed the Preliminary Examination held in December last, in the following order of merit:—R. H. Carter, E. Brake, Miss L. H. Dixson, Miss H. B. McGregor, H. Branson, Miss D. J. Smith, H. Laman, J. W. Thomas, M. C. Kirby, C. R. Roberts, W. J. Cawse, A. J. Moore, and A. G. Wetherall (tie), W. B. P. Kirby, O. Birch, C. H. S. Terill. Seventeen out of thirty-four candidates passed.

The Examiners also reported that at a country examination two candidates (Nos. 7 and 8) evidently were in collusion, and there had been copying. Subsequently No. 8 wrote confessing that he copied, and No. 7 wrote confessing that he allowed such copying. It was recommended that both candidates be required to sit again. The Examiners' report was adopted. The Registrar remarked that the next time these candidates sat they must present themselves for examination in Sydney. Mr. Wadsworth said that they paid an official to supervise these country examinations, and it showed great laxity on his part to have allowed it to be possible for such copying to have taken place.

Gordon A. Farmer, of Sydney, applied to have his Junior Pass of the University of Tasmania accepted in lieu of Preliminary.—Granted.

W. P. Gallagher, of Leichhardt, applied to have his Intermediate Examination Pass accepted in lieu of Preliminary.—Granted.

Clarence V. Ferris applied to have certificates of Leaving Certificate and Intermediate Examination to be accepted in lieu of Prelimirary. The application was refused, as the Intermediate Certificate only was recognised when it contained all the subjects required by the Preliminary. In this case, certain of the subjects were omitted from the Intermediate Certificate, but included in the Leaving Certificate, which was of a lower standard.

Registration of Indentures.—Lucy Hill Dixson to James Dixson, of Sydney, term three years. Clifford G. S. Terrill, to L. M. Pattinson, and J. Spence, of Sydney, term three years. Louis Gilbert Letters, to L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence, term three years. Walter Baden Powell King, to F. A. Parle, of Campsie, term three years. Indentures were ordered to be registered.

The Indentures of Michael Dryen were transferred from R. R. Evans, of Kensington, to L. A. Gideon, of Paddington.

Chemists' Managers.—The Registrar reported that sixteen managers had been registered to act in place of certain master pharmacists during their absence from their pharmacies.

Vacancy on the Board.—It was decided to allow the matter of the filling of the vacancy on the Board, caused by the resignation of Mr. H. S. Brothwood, to stand over until the next meeting.

Notice to Schools.—Mr. Wadsworth said that he thought that notice should be sent to the head masters of the various great schools, informing them that lads who passed their Intermediate Examination in the prescribed subjects could be apprenticed to pharmacists without undergoing the preliminary examination. He thought that it would be better for lads to pass this examination from school than to work up for the Preliminary after they had left school.

A member of the Board pointed out that such notice should be sent to all schools who gave the higher training, and not merely to such schools as King's, Newington, Sydney Grammar School, and the Church of England Grammar School. Notice should also be sent to St. Joseph's College, St. Ignatius' College, and all educational establishments from which chemists might be likely to obtain apprentices.

It was resolved that notifications be sent to the head masters of such schools.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

Special Meetings.

A special meeting of members was held in the rooms of the Liberal Club, Pitt-street, on February 4th, to receive the amended Articles of Association. The President, Mr. A. Wadsworth, occupied the chair. There was not a large attendance owing to the wet night.

Mr. Wadsworth briefly explained the objects of the meeting, and enumerated the salient improvements which he thought would be effected by the alteration of the Articles of Association. Copies of the Articles had been in the hands of the members for some time, and at a former meeting of members certain improvements had been suggested by those present, and these had been embodied in the Articles as now submitted. He moved that the old Articles of Association be rescinded and the Articles of Association, as now submitted, be adopted in place.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Tracey, and carried unanimously

A meeting to confirm the action taken will be held at the Pharmacy Board Room, Richmond-terrace, The Domain, on March 2nd, at 3 p.m., to finally accept the Articles of Association, as submitted to the meeting on February 4th. The voting at the meeting on February 4th was 78 votes for the adoption of the Articles of Association; 68 of these were received by post. There were three votes against the reception of the Articles, and 5 informal votes. There were ten members present at the meeting, to form a quorum, and less than one-fourth of the total members on the roll voted at all on the matter.

Pharmaceutical Council Meeting.

The monthly meeting of Council was held on February 16th, at 11 a.m., at the office of the Pharmacy Board. There were present Mr. A. Wadsworth (President), in the chair, and Messrs. Short, L. P. Williams, Schofield, J. F. McKimm, F. P. J. Gray, Jas. Dixson, and S. V. Penrose.

Resignation of Mr. H. S. Brothwood.—A letter was read from Mr. H. S. Brothwood, resigning his position as a member of the Council, as he could not find time to attend the meetings. Mr. Wadsworth said that they regretted to lose the

[illegible] Mr Brethwood, who had been a [illegible] of the Council for over a quarter of a century. Yet they could not but admire [illegible] position at which he found [illegible] with satisfaction to himself in consequence of other duties. They [illegible] with regret.

Mr [illegible] proposed that a letter be sent to Mr Brethwood, accepting his resignation, and expressing the Council's appreciation of his past services. Mr L. P. Williams seconded the resolution, and Mr W. Short supported it, saying that when he first joined the Council he looked for advice to Mr Brethwood and to Mr L. P. Williams when [illegible] a difficulty arose.

It was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Brethwood be received, and that a letter be sent to him, under seal of the Board, thanking him for his past services.

Master Pharmacists' Association.—An application was made by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. R. M. Miller, for permission to accept the position of Secretary to the Master Pharmacists' Association.

Mr Wadsworth said that a similar application had been made to the Pharmacy Board, and they had raised no objection to Mr. Miller accepting the offered post. He thought that only good could come of the inter-working of the Association with the Board and the Society. Permission was granted, on a motion by Mr. Schofield, seconded by Mr Penrose.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit of £99 13s. 10d., with £11 9s. 4d. in the Benevolent Fund. Accounts, amounting to £22 15s. 4d., were passed for payment.

New Members.—L. J. Williams, of Mascot, W. V. Weare, of Ashfield, and Geo. Turvey, of Dunedoo, applied for admission as members; the latter had formerly been a member. A ballot was taken, and the three were declared duly elected. Diplomas were granted to J. H. Hosking, of Glebe, W. L. Innes, of Rozelle, and W. J. Maher, of Newcastle.

Retiring Committee.—The Secretary announced that the following members retired by effluxion of time, and had been nominated again for the vacancies: L. P. Gray, Jas. Dixson, T. S. Lucas, V. Rogers, L. P. Williams; Mr G. F. Goodwin had been nominated as an auditor. Mr. L. V. Gray was nominated as the second Auditor.

Business of Council.—The President said that he thought they might leave the filling of the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr H. S. Brethwood over until their next meeting, as it would give them time to look round and make the best selection.

Date of Annual Meeting.—Wednesday, March [illegible] was selected as the date of the Annual Meeting. The place will be the Protestant Hall at usual. Meeting to confirm the adoption of Articles of Association will be held on March 2nd at the Pharmacy Board room at 3 p.m.

The Council then sat in committee to consider matters connected with the official journal of the Society.

New Dental Board.

A special *Government Gazette*, issued on January 8th, announces the constitution of a new Dental Board for New South Wales. The appointments, which take effect from January 12th, are as follows:—Messrs. Donald Smith (President), Alfred Byrne, D.D.S., Austin William Cleary, Lilian James Kelly, M.D., M.S., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Canada; Montague Alfred Noble, and Arthur Aubrey Palmer, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Suicides in Hospitals.

Cases of suicide in hospitals are altogether too common in New South Wales, and indicate a great laxity of precaution on the part of the officials. Recently, at the Little Bay Hospital, Dr. Posman committed suicide by taking morphia. It should not be possible for any patient to take poison into a hospital for suicidal purposes. In a former case, in a hospital near Sydney, the patient took in with him a packet of cyanide of potassium.

At the Ladysmbe State Hospital, on January 30th, a patient named Alexander McKay, aged 45 years, cut his throat with a razor. Deceased had been in the hospital for about 12 months, and was known to be of unsound mind. Yet he had access to a razor, and might just as easily have cut somebody else's throat with it as his own. A verdict of wilful and deliberate suicide was returned. Surely the officials deserve severe censure for not keeping the razor out of his reach. On a former occasion a nurse supplied a patient at a mental hospital with a razor, and he promptly cut his throat instead of shaving himself, as he stated he desired to do.

In a private hospital near Sydney, a patient jumped off the balcony of a bedroom, and died from the effects of the fall. Such cases are comparatively frequent. Few public or private hospitals have the verandahs and balconies secured against such fatalities. No censure accompanies the verdict of suicide, even where there is every reason to believe that there has been negligence on the part of the officials.

United Friendly Society's Dispensary.

At the annual meeting of delegates the report and balance-sheet were laid before the meeting held at the Protestant Hall on January 28th. The number of lodges affiliated was 184, and the membership was 16,730 entitled to benefits. During the year 208,285 prescriptions were dispensed for 123,046 patients. The balance-sheet showed that the financial condition was satisfactory. The management had offered to dispense prescriptions for the wounded returned soldiers living in districts where there was no military hospital. A strong committee of management was elected for the ensuing year. It is generally known that the dispensing for these prescriptions consists chiefly of measuring out a supply of concentrated stock mixture, and filling up the bottle with

water. A number of stock formulae are used and found to be very handy, also cheap, and quick and easy to dispense.

The Julius Blau Case.

On January 24th, Julius Blau was brought before the Central Summons Court, charged with having corruptly offered to give Charles Eggleton ten shillings on account of something, to be afterwards done by Eggleton, who is an officer in the Commonwealth Service. The case was adjourned to the 27th, when evidence was taken to the effect that a trap was set for Blau, and Lieut.-Colonel Sands, officer in charge of the concentration camp, stated that Blau was brought to Sydney, and an opportunity was given to see if he would attempt to bribe the officer under whose charge he was during the trip. It appears that Blau availed himself of the opportunity, and offered the guard the money to induce him to allow Blau to have a private interview with his wife.

After hearing the evidence, the magistrate (Mr. Clarke) said that he would not ask Mr. Bavin to address the Bench, as the magistrate considered that the officer had done his duty carelessly, and no jury would convict on the evidence now before the court. He therefore dismissed the case.

A Dentist Struck Off.

The Dental Board concluded an inquiry regarding the alleged "infamous conduct in a professional sense" of Norman Osborn, a registered dentist, practising at Barnard Buildings, George-street, also in a number of country towns. The President of the Board, Mr. Donald Smith, presided, and there were present Drs. A. Burne, E. R. Magnus, R. Fairfax Reading, J. J. Kelly, also Messrs. M. A. Noble and A. W. Cleary. Mr. S. Fotheringham acted as Registrar. Evidence was taken to show that Richard Charles Bisgrove, now a corporal in the Australian Expeditionary Forces, called on certain people, and solicited custom for Osborn. Certain evidence was given from persons on whom the said canvasser called, and in defence Osborn gave evidence that he did not so employ Bisgrove, but merely sent him round to look up old patients, and notify to them when Osborn would again visit the district. After deliberation, the President announced that the Board found Osborn guilty of infamous conduct under the Act, in that he employed a person to solicit patients. The Board therefore ordered the removal of his name from the register of dentists. Notice of appeal was given.

Rat War.

The Board of Health have re-commenced their crusade against rats in Sydney and suburbs. Since the suppression of the outbreak of plague, Sydney people have become rather negligent in the work of poisoning off the rodents or taking steps to otherwise destroy them. The result has been that there is reported to be a considerable increase of these animals in the city warehouses and in the business-places, as well as in the dwellings in suburban areas. The Board of Health have been in communication with the various municipalities urging that steps be taken by inspectors of nuisances to compel the destruction of rats in all places where the vermin appear to be plentiful. The usual procedure is for the Councils to purchase a quantity of rat poison in bulk, and give it away to residents on application. The poison consists of a mixture containing 25 per cent. of crude arsenic, with pollard and fat, sometimes a little peroxide of iron is added in order to colour the mixture, but soot or powdered charcoal are also used. The danger is in the giving away of the poison in any vessels brought by residents with no label of any kind attached to the package. The poison should be put up in tins or some uniform package, and distinctly labelled, according to the provisions of the Poisons Act. Hitherto this has not been done.

The free distribution of rat poisons to persons who can well afford to pay for the same deserves consideration. Why should persons be supplied with rat poison gratis when the same can be had from any chemist at a low price, and sold according to the provisions of the law. Any storekeeper can supply the desired vermin destroyers, and there is really no need for any free distribution such as on former occasions took place at the Sydney Town Hall and other centres.

Pharmaceutical Education in New South Wales.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Notes and News for February contains an appreciative article on the career of the new lecturer on Chemistry at the Sydney Technical College, Dr. Robert Kenneth Murphy, whose professional qualifications are described as being of a very high order. Dr. Murphy is said to be an able and attractive lecturer, with the capacity of handling students and keeping them interested in their work. His studies in electro-chemistry and chemical engineering eminently fit him for the position he now holds, and we join with the editor of *Notes and News* in wishing him every success in his new sphere of work. An indication is given in the article that Dr. Murphy may submit a series of suggestions to the Pharmacy Board, which may prove to be of considerable value and do much to place pharmaceutical education on a more satisfactory plane than it is at present.

Public Health Administration.

The Minister for Public Health (Hon. George Black) has published a minute in which he states that Bills have been prepared to amend the dentistry laws, and to provide for a more rigid inspection of food and drugs. He points out that during his term of administration he has more stringently enforced the law prohibiting quackery and the sale of noxious drugs and appliances. He has not proceeded with the State Drug Store proposal, as no funds have been made available for this purpose. It was owing to his instructions that two medical practitioners were summoned

of the Medical Board to show cause why the name should not be removed from the Register for unprofessional conduct. He also seems to have taken a prominent part in securing the registration of dentists in the Defence Forces. The report indicates a period of great activity despite lack of available funds, shortage of doctors and nurses, and the high price of drugs.

Anthrax Vaccine.

There is an attempt afoot among pastoralists throughout New South Wales to induce the Government of the State to acquire the rights of Messrs. McGarvie, Smith and Gunn's anthrax vaccine, which has been used so very successfully in New South Wales. Some years ago, the secret of manufacture was offered gratis to the State, but they refused to avail themselves of the offer of the manufacturers, and the matter was allowed to lapse. It seems to many engaged in pastoral industry that the Government should take the offer made by Mr. J. McGarvie Smith to place the State in possession of the whole method of manufacture. The vaccine is said to be practically perfect, and if the vaccine were manufactured in connection with the work of the Stock Department, it should lead to the entire stamping out of the disease in New South Wales. Several members of the Pastoral Protection Boards are very enthusiastic on the subject, and propose to get up a testimonial to Mr McGarvie Smith for his patriotic action in the matter.

The Trade Fair

The Trade Fair held in January at the Sydney Town Hall has proved a great success, and has greatly stimulated the demand for goods locally manufactured. Messrs Elliott Bros. Ltd. had by far the largest exhibit in the whole Fair. His Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland spent about half an hour examining the items in this exhibit, and he displayed a considerable technical knowledge in chemical processes in conversation regarding the progress of chemical manufacture in Australia. The movement to kill German trade is being vigorously pursued in Sydney, and Mr R. K. Allport, of Messrs. Sayers, Allport Proprietary is taking an active part as a speaker in meetings convened for the discussion of this subject. In the columns of the daily press, also, Mr Allport displays a thorough knowledge of the steps which are being taken to suppress German trade in Australia and throughout the British Empire.

New Members of Medical Board.

On February 4th the Executive Council made appointments to the Medical Board to fill vacancies. Dr W. G. Armstrong, Senior Medical Officer of the Department of Public Health; Dr C. S. Wilcox, Principal Medical Officer to the Department of Defence, and Dr. V. Murray Will, of Wynyard Square, Sydney, have been appointed by the Council to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Dr. Odillo Maher, and the retirement of Drs P. B. Clubbe and Dr. Beattie. One of the proposals to deal with the alleged boycott of certain medical men who have offered to take service under the Minister for Education is that the Medical Board shall deem any doctor who refuses to consult with another doctor not a member of the B.M.A. shall be deemed by the Board to be guilty of infamous conduct in a professional sense, and be liable to be struck off the register for so doing. It is hardly probable that the Board will take such a course at the dictation of the Minister for Education. Nor will they be likely to allow the Minister in any way to interfere with their functions in dealing with questions of professional etiquette.

Drug Supply to Hospitals.

In some of the daily papers and in trade journals a statement has appeared to the effect that, in consequence of shortage of drugs in Sydney, the leading hospitals cannot obtain supplies of a large number of important drugs. The facts of the case are as follows:—In sending in the tender for drug supplies for the current year to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Messrs. Elliott Brothers Limited called the attention of the directors of the hospital to the fact that during the past year they had been supplied with many drugs that were scarce in Sydney at contract rates, although the prices had greatly advanced during the war. They proposed that the prices of these drugs should not be stated in the contract; in other words, they could not undertake to quote prices at which they could supply the hospital for the ensuing twelve months, as owing to the great fluctuations of the prices, they had no guide as to what prices these drugs might rise to during the time. There were therefore a large number of drugs for which they could not contract, but agreed to supply them at the lowest current rates. In repiy, the Board of Directors accepted the contract, but stated that for articles not in contract they would consider themselves at liberty to buy where they pleased and at the lowest rates elsewhere if possible. In other words, they did not bind themselves to purchase drugs not in contract from the contractors. There has not been such a shortage of drugs in Sydney as to prevent the contractors from fully carrying out their contract and at contract rates.

Carbolic Poisoning.

On February 11th, at the City Coroner's Court, Sydney, the Coroner held an inquiry as to the death of Margaret Hackett, aged 58, who died at her residence, Glebe-road, on February 2nd. Deceased is said to have been in bad health, and was in the habit of taking schnapps. It is said that she went into a cellar where disinfectants and other bottles were kept, and took some of the contents of a bottle which proved to be carbolic acid. Her eyesight was bad. The Coroner found that deceased came by her death from carbolic poisoning, but whether accidentally or not the evidence did not enable him to say. On Janu-

ary 23rd, a soldier from Casula Camp poisoned himself in a lavatory at the back of an hotel in Oxford-street, Darlinghurst. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, and died within an hour of his admission. On January 21st a woman, named Mary Stokes aged 32 years, living with her husband at Carrington-terrace, Botany-road, Alexandria, took a carbolic disinfecting solution, and died the same day at the South Sydney Women's Hospital. At the inquest a verdict of suicide was returned. In these cases, no evidence was given as to how the deceased person came by the poison, and if the same was sold by a grocer or by a pharmamist The ease with which carbolic poisons can be purchased at grocers' shops is said to be responsible for a large number of the cases of poisoning with carbolic acid compounds in and around Sydney.

Lanoline Manufacture.

The proposal to manufacture lanoline on a large scale from wool fat is regarded as a huge joke in Sydney. If all the wool fat now going to waste in Australia were saved the probability is that no profitable use could be found for it and the production would greatly exceed the demand. It is of little commercial value except for toilet purposes in Sydney.

Reviews.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus, VIII., Part 4, being part XXIV. of the complete work. By J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Published by the authority of the Government of the State of New South Wales.

The issue of this part includes the description of five species of eucalyptus, viz., E. Deanei, E. Dunnii, E. Stuartiana, E. Banksii, and E. quadrangulata, with their range, varieties, synonyms, and affinities, making 132 distinct species so far treated by Mr. Maiden. It is worthy of note that of the five species three are named by Maiden, one by Deane and Maiden, and the remaining one by Von Mueller.

E. Deanei, Maiden, is almost confined to the coastal area of eastern New South Wales, but it extends a short distance into Queensland. It seems to be rather a distinctive, very large tree, with no varieties and few affinities.

E. Dunnii, Maiden, also is found in a restricted area, on the New South Wales side of the Macpherson Ranges, and extending into Queensland. Mr. Maiden states that "it is desirable that additional localities for the species be ascertained."

E. Stuartiana F. von M., the apple-scented gum, affords an example of extreme confusion in synonymy, and the species has many affinities, but Mr. Maiden restricts the name to the widely diffused "apple" of New South Wales, Northern Victoria, and Southern Queensland. Mr. Maiden names a new variety of this species grossa. E. Banksii, Maiden and E. quadrangulata, Deane and Maiden, both attain a height of 100 feet, the former occurring in both New South Wales and Queensland, the latter in the coastal districts or lower coastal ranges of N.S.W. only. There are 4 plates accompanying the letterpress, having the same beauty of execution of those already published. A noteworthy figure in them is the delineation of a large coarse cordate juvenile leaf of E. Stuartiana, nearly 14 c.m. long and 11 c.m. broad. S.P.

The Melbourne Hospital Pharmacopœia. Eleventh edition. 1916. H. Hearne and Co., Melbourne.

A Hospital Pharmacopoeia does not readily lend itself to review. It is generally a domestic collection, chiefly of formulae of medicaments commonly prescribed in the particular hospital concerned, many of which can be kept in stock conveniently made up for ready dispensing. Many of these have no particular interest outside the walls of the hospital, and, in fact, what is practically the same preparation may appear under various names in different hospital pharmacopoeias, and vary in strength:—thus, Mist. Mag. cu. Mag. Sulph., Mist. Alb., Haust. Domest. Alb., commonly translated "Whitehouse," or by the writer "Whitewash," differ somewhat in strength in the various hospitals.

The Melbourne Hospital Pharmacopoeia presents some features not possessed by other hospital pharmacopoeias. It is to be noted with satisfaction that the metric system is adopted throughout, the Imperial equivalences in weights and measures being given as subsidiary. The B.P. term mil., is adopted without comment. The official preparations as well as the drugs and chemicals of the B.P. are enumerated with their doses. The hospital formulae include those for collunaria, collutoria, gargarismata, guttæ pro oculis, haustus, inhalationes, insufflationes, injectiones pro urethra, lineti, tabellæ hypodermicæ, together with Sera, Tuberculina, and Vaccina. The number of gargarismata, viz., 14, is remarkable, when one considers the doubtful efficacy of any gargle. A table of synthetic chemicals, synonymous with certain proprietary medicines, is also given.

In the preface it is stated that the compilation is mainly made "with the view of furnishing the hospital staff with a set of formulae sufficiently comprehensive to render extemporaneous prescriptions almost unnecessary." It is possible that this object has been achieved too well, and that the title of a hospital formula may be generally prescribed without much thought of its composition. Thus the writer is reminded of the question addressed to a candidate in an examination as to what he would prescribe in a certain case. The answer was prompt — Mist. Alb. When further questioned he was unaware of the fact that Mist. Alb. contained Epsom Salts.

The printing and get up of the Pharmacopœia are excellent. The pages are interleaved, the type is clear, and there is a remarkable absence of typographical errors, which reflects great credit on the printers and proof readers.

S.P.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT

of the

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA FOR THE YEAR 1915.

The Board have the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year ending 31st December, for the information of the Hon. the Chief Secretary:—

The Annual Election to fill the two vacancies on the Board created by the retirement by effluxion of time of Messrs. A. R. Barcy (Malvern) and W. M. Jeakes (Essendon) was held on 7th February, 1915, when the retiring members were re-elected without opposition for a further term of three years.

Country Representation.—The country districts are represented on the Board by Messrs. W. H. Lewis (Ballarat) and A. E. Styer (Bendigo). It has been a considerable advantage to the Board to have had available the services of members from the metropolitan area.

Appointment of President and Treasurer.—At the first meeting of the Board, after the election held on 10th February, 1915, Mr. Charles D. Fox was re-elected President, and Mr. A. S. Perry, Hon. Treasurer.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were appointed in the year 1915:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION: Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY: Mr. D. Ayre, M.A., M.Sc., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

MATERIA MEDICA: Mr. E. Hobill Cole, M.D.

BOTANY: Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

FINAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION: The members of the Board have, since the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1870, acted as Honorary Examiners at the Final Examination (Practical Pharmacy, etc.), which is held quarterly and practically extends over four days. In carrying out this important portion of their duties, the members of the Board have devoted a large amount of time and attention to the systematic examination of candidates presenting themselves for the qualifying examination.

Examinations.—During the year 1915 ten examinations were held, at which 217 candidates presented themselves. The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the Regulations laid down by the regulations.

The Preliminary Examination. (LATIN, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH, ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY).—The number of candidates who presented themselves during the year 1915 was 221, as against 97 in 1914. The Preliminary Examination has been held under legal supervision in many country districts, with a convenience and saving of expense to those attending. The Junior and Public Examination certificates of the Melbourne University, and approved certificates from British and Inter-State examining bodies in any of the compulsory subjects are accepted by the Board in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. The regulation, allowing candidates for the Preliminary Examination to pass in three subjects at one examination and to take the remaining two at subsequent examinations, has been availed of in a number of cases, and without affecting the standard of the examination has proved a useful concession to students. The first-class teachers examination of the Education Department is now accepted in lieu of the Preliminary Examination.

The Intermediate Examination.—(CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND BOTANY).—The regular half-yearly examinations were held in June and December. The total number of candidates for 1915 was 46, as compared with 65 for the previous year. Students at the College of Pharmacy, after completing their year's lectures, present themselves at the December examination. It is gratifying to note that out of 14 students who passed at that examination 13 attended these lectures at the College of Pharmacy. There have been no alterations in the syllabus during the year. At the December examination candidates were examined on the work of the new British Pharmacopœia. After allotting the marks individually in the various subjects the examiners meet in conference and report the results to the Board.

Final Qualifying Examination.—This examination is essentially of a searching practical nature, and it is necessary that a high degree of competency should be insisted upon before candidates are passed as qualified for registration. Generally speaking, candidates are now preparing themselves more thoroughly for this examination. Out of a total of 62 candidates for 1915, 21 passed. The number was larger than usual, owing to many candidates presenting themselves and passing before the new Pharmacopœia came into force.

Recognition of Schools and Colleges under Section 95 of the Medical Act 1915.—The Board has continued to recognise the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat and Bendigo, as schools within the meaning of Section 95 of the Medical Act 1915, Part III., providing instruction in the subjects of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. While the majority of pharmaceutical students attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, the

recognition of the Schools of Mines, in the districts referred to, has proved a convenience to those students who are unable to come to Melbourne to attend the complete course at the College of Pharmacy.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria.—In accordance with the direction of Section 87 of the Medical Act 1915, the Board has in the month of January in every year issued the "Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria." On the 31st December, 1915, it contained the names of 935 pharmaceutical chemists. The names of 7 deceased persons have been erased from the Register, in accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of the Act, and 8 names were in addition erased for non-compliance of Section 90 in not furnishing the required alteration of address. During the year 30 new names were added to the Register.

The following are the qualifications of those appearing on the Register on 31st December, 1915:—

In business or assistants prior to 1876 ..	153
Passed Victorian Curriculum and Examination	580
British Diplomas	95
Victorian Modified Examination	59
South Australian Certificates	11
Irish Diplomas	9
New South Wales Certificates	7
Western Australian Certificates	6
Queensland Certificates	4
Tasmanian Certificates	2
New Zealand Certificates	3
South African Certificates	2
Canadian Diploma	1
Mauritius Diploma	1
German Diplomas	2
	935

The Register now consists of 782 examined men, and 153 who were registered on rights existing prior to 1876. Most of the latter have had over 35 years' experience as practising pharmacists, and several hold British certificates.

Reciprocity.—All the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand accept the Final Examination Certificates of the Victorian Board. Holders of qualifying examination certificates from any of the Pharmacy Boards in the Commonwealth and New Zealand are accepted as qualified for registration in Victoria. Care is exercised by the respective Boards to see that no loophole exists for fraudulent registration on an Inter-State certificate. Arrangements were accordingly made between all the reciprocating Boards for a uniform method of procedure, each application requiring to be substantiated by sworn declaration and a certificate of identification from the Registrar of the Board of the State in which the applicant was originally registered. In April a reciprocal agreement with the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Canada, was entered into, the Board, after investigation, having satisfied itself that the Canadian standard was equal to that in force in Victoria. Since reciprocity was established in 1903, the Victorian Board has issued Certificates of Identity, as follows:—

New South Wales	50
South Australia	13
Queensland	9
Western Australia	5
Tasmania	6
Great Britain	1
Total	84

Melbourne College of Pharmacy.—The Board desires to place on record the valuable work performed at the College during the past year. Every facility is given by the staff to advance the interests of the students, and a high standard of specialised instruction is given by the lecturing staff. Visitors from other States and countries have expressed their high appreciation of the excellent opportunities which students have of obtaining technical education at the College.

Administration of the Medical Act, Part III.—Careful attention has been given by the Board to the carrying out of the obligations imposed by the Medical Act on registered pharmacists. As the result of a close inspection in order to ascertain whether the requirements of the law were being observed, it has been found that pharmacists generally are anxious to comply with the provisions of the Act. No prosecutions were necessary during the year.

Administrative Work.—The work of the Board generally during the year has considerably increased. Letters outwards numbered 1382, and inward correspondence totalled 1450. Various reports regarding different aspects of the Board's activities were asked for by different Departments, and in all cases the information sought was furnished. In addition to the 23 prosecutions mentioned elsewhere, 127 separate investigations were made. In many cases, especially in connection with glaring instances of charlatanry and quackery, prosecutions were not possible, owing to the inadequacy of existing legislation. A complaint regarding careless dispensing was investigated, and the pharmacist in question was summoned before the Board and tendered an explanation which was considered satisfactory. The necessity of greater disciplinary powers in cases of this sort becomes more and more apparent. Unless some such powers are granted, the Board is powerless in its efforts to ensure that medicines are properly dispensed and compounded. Two instances of medical men conducting pharmacies were reported. In one case, the doctor disposed of his business on his attention being drawn to the illegality of the practice. In the other case, action was deferred, as the medical man referred to had enlisted for service abroad. The Board forwarded a protest to the Defence authorities against the proposed appointment of an unqualified dispenser at the Duntroon Military Hospital. Difficulties have arisen in some country districts in securing qualified assistants. The Board has in each case insisted that the provisions of the Act must be rigidly adhered to, and in every case, in which attention has

have drawn to the matter, the Board's requirements have been complied with. At the February meeting of the Board a resolution was passed on the minutes expressing appreciation of the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the Registrar had carried out his duties during the year.

Sale of Potent Drugs.—The Chief Secretary asked for the Board's opinion as to the desirability of imposing further restrictions on the sale of potent drugs. A Committee of the Board was appointed to draw up a report on the subject. Exhaustive evidence was obtained, and a report was furnished to the Government on May 5, 1915. The report set out comprehensively the results of certain investigations which had been made in Melbourne, and disclosed that the quackery evil had become greatly intensified in recent years. Evidence was also submitted pointing out the altogether inadequate protection vouchsafed to pharmacists, and a number of recommendations were made which, in the Board's opinion, would rectify the evils complained of without interfering with the legitimate traffic in well-known proprietary medicines. The Board recognised that there was no possibility of restricting to pharmacists the sale of all medicines, but had asked the Government to strengthen the present Act by suppressing the large amount of unqualified practice which was going on, and prohibiting the sale of potent drugs except through qualified channels. A draft bill was submitted, and the late Chief Secretary (Mr. Murray) promised to confer with the Board, with a view of seeing whether the suggestions made could not be given legislative effect to. Before an interview could be arranged Mr. Murray retired. It is strongly urged that the matters referred to in the report above referred to might receive the early consideration of the Government.

Report re Quack Medicines.—The Chief Secretary forwarded to the Board for report, a communication which had been addressed to him regarding the sale of certain proprietary medicines, which were being largely advertised in the public press. The writer stated that the advertisements were so worded that when the public went to the pharmacist for a particular medicine, they were induced to believe they were getting something of an extraordinary nature, for which they paid very high prices, whereas, as a matter of fact, the articles were composed of the most ordinary products. He felt that in consequence of this state of affairs, the pharmaceutical chemist was becoming a mere distributing agent for quack trick men. The whole scheme was nothing but a swindle, and was simply a means of exploiting the public. It was impossible to explain to the public that when they asked for these quack nostrums they were being swindled, they simply did not understand. The writer stated that he had drawn the attention of the Federal Attorney-General and the Inter-State Commission to this matter. He was advised by private individuals in bringing it under notice. It was considered that a body of educated men like pharmacists should not be compelled to act as catspaws in the interests of adventurous quacks. He also thought the public should be protected against this form of exploiting, and felt sure that if the Chief Secretary became seized with the importance of the matter immediate steps would be taken to check the further extension of the fraud. The Board furnished a report to the Chief Secretary on the subject, fully endorsing the facts set out in the communication, and pointing out that the statements made confirmed the recommendations made by the Board to the Government on the subject in the exhaustive report dealing with the sale of potent drugs.

The Poisons Act 1915.—The consolidation of the various Poisons Acts by the Honourable Mr. Justice Cussen has been of considerable public benefit, and has made the legislation regarding poisons more intelligible to the average layman. The thanks of the Board are due to Mr. Justice Cussen for his labours in connection with this matter. Owing to the fact that the Board has not had sufficient funds to employ a full-time inspector, it has not been possible to investigate all reported infringements of the Act. Twenty-three prosecutions were instituted during the year, resulting in fines amounting to £42 10s. being imposed. These fines were paid into the consolidated revenue. The costs awarded amounted to £50 17s. 2d., of which £40 10s. 8d. was received, the balance having been paid during the current year. Expenses in connection with prosecutions are necessarily heavy. In addition to the inspector's expenses, railway fares have to be paid, first, when the inspector collects his evidence, and subsequently when proceedings are taken. In all cases where costs have been recovered, a fee for each analysis made by the Government Medico-legal analyst has been paid to the Public Health Department. The Board desires to express its thanks to the latter Department, and to the analyst (Mr. Price) for a number of analyses which were made and for which no charge was made, in view of the fact that the results did not justify legal proceedings being instituted. Additional work has been thrown on the Board by reason of the passing of the Poisons Amendment Act, towards the end of 1914. Under this Act, for the first time, the sale of industrial poisons is regulated. No extra revenue accrues under this Act, and its administration necessarily entails increased expenditure. Many trivial cases of infringement were reported during the year. All of these were carefully investigated. The Board, however, has adopted the policy of only prosecuting in the more glaring cases. In most other instances the offenders have agreed to comply with the Board's requirements on attention being drawn to technical infringements. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in regulating the sale of poisonous disinfectants. A practice has grown up of hawkers selling these poisons from door to door, and using domestic bottles as containers. Numerous efforts have been made to check this dangerous practice, and the services of the police have been requisitioned in certain cases, with satisfactory results. The Board is of opinion that the sale of poi-

sons by hawkers should be prohibited. In one case, where careless custody of poison was alleged, a prosecution was instituted, and a fine of £2 inflicted. The provisions in the Act relating to this class of offence, which is fairly common, might with advantage be made more stringent. Licenses were granted to 215 dealers in poisons, distant at least four miles from a registered chemist keeping open shop.

Poisoning Statistics.—The following returns showing particulars of poisoning fatalities in Victoria during the year 1914 was prepared by the Government Statist (Mr. A. M. Laughton) at the request of the Board:—

RETURN SHOWING PARTICULARS OF DEATHS FROM POISONING IN VICTORIA IN 1914.

Name of Poison.	Suicide			Accidental.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arsenic ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carbolic Acid ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carbon mon Oxide ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Caustic Soda ..		—	—	1	—	—
Cyanide ...	1	—	1	1	—	1
Fungi ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hydrocyanic ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lysol	11	4	15	1	—	1
Methylated Spirits ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Morphia ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Spirits of Salts	1	—	1	—	—	—
Strychnine ...	3	3	6	3	1	4
Veronal ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unstated ...	2	2	4	2	1	3
Total ..	22	10	32	11	3	14

The British Pharmacopœia, 1914.—At the request of the Chief Secretary, the Board convened a conference, consisting of representatives of the Health Department, Medical Board, British Medical Association, Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy, to recommend a suitable date for bringing the new British Pharmacopœia into operation in Victoria. The conference met at the College of Pharmacy under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Towl (Chairman of the Board). The following resolutions were carried:—

1. That the 1st day of September, 1915, be the date proclaimed for officially bringing the British Pharmacopœia 1914 into force in Victoria.

2. That in view of the important alterations made in dosages and strengths in the new Pharmacopœia, it is very desirable that an official intimation of these changes should be forwarded to every medical practitioner and every registered pharmacist practising in Victoria.

3. That the Conference strongly recommends the adoption of the metric system in writing prescriptions, and that such recommendation be embodied in the official synopsis previously authorised.

4. That Dr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lecturer at the College of Pharmacy, and Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, be requested to collaborate and prepare a summary of the more important alterations which it is deemed advisable should be prominently brought under notice.

5. That the Chief Secretary be asked to approve of such digest being printed by the Government Printer, as an official paper, for circulation as recommended in Resolution 2.

In accordance with the desire of the conference, Dr. Plowman and Mr. Bailey prepared a digest of the more important alterations of the Pharmacopœia. By direction of the Chief Secretary, 2000 copies of this digest were printed and distributed to every medical practitioner and pharmacist in Victoria. The digest was favourably reviewed in the medical and pharmaceutical press and numerous applications for copies were received from the other States and New Zealand. Owing to the limited issue, it was impossible to supply extra copies of the work. The important nature of the alterations in the new Pharmacopœia rendered an official digest necessary, and the care and attention given to its compilation by the authors (who acted in an honorary capacity) have met with general appreciation, and are deserving of the warmest praise.

Metric Weights and Measures.—The Chief Secretary asked the Board for a report as to the necessity of legalising the use of the Metric Weights and Measures in Victoria. The President said that in his opinion this was a very necessary thing to do. Many of the metric weights at present on the market were incorrect, and no provision existed for the proper standardisation and effective checking of these weights. In Great Britain the metric system had been legalised over 25 years ago. Now that the metric system had become official in the British Pharmacopœia, it was desirable that early steps should be taken to amend the Weights and Measures Act in the direction indicated. The British Association for the Advancement of Science had made a recommendation on this subject at its recent Australasian meeting. It was resolved to furnish a report to the Chief Secretary on the subject, pointing out that in the opinion of the Board it was desirable to introduce legislation to deal with the matter, as under the present Act it was not legal to use the metric weights and measures, although the new British Pharmacopœia practically rendered it obligatory to do so. The Board understands that a Bill has been drafted to meet the case, and will probably be introduced during the forthcoming session.

Adulteration of Drugs.—Several instances of adulterated drugs, which were being sold by grocers, were brought under notice. The Board's powers in enforcing a high standard of purity of drugs and medicines are considered inadequate, and, in the interests of the public, increased authority in connection with those matters is desirable.

Army Compounders in Great Britain.—In view of the possibility of the Board having to recognise Army Compounders and Apothecaries' Hall Assistants, under the reciprocal agreement

with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, should these persons succeed in their agitation to be admitted to the British Register, the Board communicated with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the subject, and received a reply stating that there was no likelihood of these inferior examinations being recognised except under extreme pressure from the highest authority. The Society was quite sure of its ground that Parliament did not intend these men to be registered without passing further examinations. Subsequently, through the courtesy of the Premier, the Board addressed the Privy Council on the subject, and received a reply that only those persons who satisfied the Pharmaceutical Society that they possessed sufficient skill and knowledge to be registered would be admitted to the Register. These assurances are considered as satisfactorily protecting the Victorian Register from the admission of persons holding inferior qualifications.

Sale by Wholesale Dealers.—Questions relating to the sale of poisons by wholesale dealers became so frequent that the Board decided to take legal opinion as to the precise meaning of "Sales by wholesale dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing." The Board was advised—

That the ordinary meaning of this paragraph was subject to persons who bought and sold again by retail and not selling direct to the consumer.

That the sale direct to a consumer was not a wholesale transaction, whatever amount was sold.

That as a rule, wholesale merchants dealt only with persons who bought and sold again; while retail merchants dealt with consumers.

The Board was informed that the conclusions arrived at were based on the construction of the Act and leading judicial decisions. It was resolved that the various firms dealing in poisons in wholesale quantities should be advised of the legal opinion referred to.

New Regulations.—Approval was given by the Governor-in-Council in May, 1915, to new Regulations under the Medical Act requiring managers of branch pharmacies and dispensaries to notify the Board of their appointment and on ceasing their employment, and requiring the owner or persons carrying on the business to forward a list of assistants. A further regulation was that the name of the registered chemist employed in charge of any branch pharmacy or dispensary to be exhibited in a position on the outside of the premises in a conspicuous place in the window.

Previous to the passing of the new Regulations under the Medical Act, the Crown Solicitor advised that the Act gave no powers to make regulations regarding the inspection of premises where poisons were sold or offered for sale, and that if such powers were required the Act would have to be amended. Regulations giving the Board's authorised inspectors all other power to enter the premises with the Act required to be duly approved of and gazetted, together with additional regulations regarding the safe preservation for the destruction of vermin. During the year a committee of the Board carefully revised the Regulations under the Poisons Acts, and consolidated them. Several new Regulations were considered necessary in the interests of the public. These were adopted after conferring with the wholesale drug houses and other persons interested, and were forwarded to the Chief Secretary for approval.

Sale of Hypnotic Drugs.—Every care has been taken to see that the Regulations requiring narcotic and hypnotic drugs only to be supplied on a doctor's order were observed. Several test inquiries were made, and it was found that the Regulations were being complied with. In one case, where a definite complaint was made, it was found to be impossible to stop supplies, as the drug habitue provided himself with a doctor's order. It is suggested that the Regulations might be incorporated in the Act when an amendment is being made. Pharmacists generally welcome the restrictions, and use every effort to see that they are properly observed.

Annual Practising Fee.—The Board was asked by the Chief Secretary to express an opinion as to the desirability of an annual practising fee being paid by all pharmacists in business. A report, setting out the reasons why such a fee should not be imposed, was prepared and forwarded to the Chief Secretary on 19th January, 1915.

Dispenser at the Police Hospital.—It having been reported that an unregistered dispenser was employed at the Police Hospital, the attention of the Chief Secretary was drawn to the matter, and a request was made that the present occupant of the position should be required to qualify or a registered chemist be appointed in his place. The Chief Secretary called for reports in regard to the matter, and informed the Board that under the circumstances he did not feel justified in making any alteration. The Board thinks that in all Government dispensaries only qualified chemists should be employed.

New Poisons Schedules.—In February the various Proclamations declaring certain articles poisons were consolidated, in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee referred to in last year's report. The *Gazette* notice was published on February 3rd, 1915. Subsequent additions to the Schedule, which were made on 27th October, 1915, included—

Iodine and solutions thereof;

Castor Oil, its admixtures and preparations.

Custody of Documents.—In consequence of the lack of safe storage accommodation for the valuable original records of the Board, a request was made to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to provide a fire-resisting strong room. The Council met the Board's wishes in this direction, and to meet the necessary expenditure an increase in the annual rental from £10 to £15 was acted upon.

Government Visitor's Report.—The following report on the work of the Board was received from the Government Visitor to the examinations:—

The Government Medical Officer,
Treasury Buildings,
Spring-st., Melbourne,
5th March, 1915.

Sir,—

The usual Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations were held at the College of Pharmacy during the year 1914. Ninty-four candidates entered for the former, of whom 38 passed, and for the latter 63, of whom 24 passed. These percentages are certainly low, but it may be safely inferred from them that the examiners exercised considerable care in their efforts to obtain a high standard of efficiency.

The Final Qualifying Examination held by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria took place during the month of December last. I had an opportunity of hearing some of the students, and had furnished to me likewise the papers of the various subjects prescribed for the written examinations. Out of 42 candidates who entered for this examination during the year, more than 50 per cent. failed to reach the necessary standard.

For the Preliminary Examination, the Board has followed a praiseworthy course in its endeavour to raise the quality of the initial education. The addition of the subject of English History, which history should include an intimate knowledge of the historical records and progress of our native country, should, however, commend itself to the Board. The excellence of the work done by the College should be strengthened by the knowledge that each of its graduates is not only capable of filling a high place in his profession, but also the fact that he is possessed of a good general education.

It is evident that, in each branch of pharmacy, particular care is taken by the lecturers at the College to ensure that every facility is given to the students to become fully acquainted with something more than mere essentials, and the attainment of which means so much in their future professional life.

It may not be out of place to mention that the highest commendation should be extended to the various examiners (members of the Board) who give not only their valuable time, but their experience and knowledge, and these without any fee or reward. I understand that the examiners of the University are paid fees for such duties, whilst the members of the Pharmacy Board act in a purely honorary capacity.

In conclusion, I note with pleasure, that extra accommodation has been provided at the College of Pharmacy. This accommodation will give a new Council room, library, an extra lecture theatre, optical, microscopical, research, and pharmaceutical laboratories, which no doubt will prove suitable for the purposes for which they have been erected.

I have to express my thanks to the Secretary and to the examiners for the courtesy and kindness displayed to me during my official visit

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. A. O'BRIEN,
Government Medical Officer.

The Honorable
The Chief Secretary.

Apprentices and Military Service.—Several apprentices who had enlisted, asked the Board to pass a resolution recognising the period of their military service as portion of their four years' apprenticeship. It was pointed out that the Board had no power to do this, but a resolution was carried that the Chief Secretary be asked to introduce a short enabling Bill, giving the Board discretionary power to recognise an apprentice's absence from Victoria on active military service as part of his apprenticeship. The President subsequently conferred with the Chief Secretary, and agreed to a limitation of the concession to twelve months. An undertaking was also given that the standard of the examinations would not be reduced. A Bill was drafted providing for these concessions, but it was not introduced. The Board is of opinion that the concession asked for is fair and reasonable.

Uniform Apprenticeship Indenture.—The adoption of a uniform indenture has been of great service both to employers and apprentices. It has obviated many disputes which frequently arose in the past in connection with the carrying out of the Board's requirements. Indentures are now required to be prepared in triplicate, and one copy is retained by the Registrar and filed in the office.

Attendances at Lectures.—Some confusion has arisen as to the interpretation to be placed on the meaning of Section 97 of the Medical Act, requiring the master to allow his apprentice sufficient time during the last year of his apprenticeship to attend the prescribed lectures at the College of Pharmacy. As the matter is an important one, affecting the rights of apprentices, the Board decided to take legal opinion on the subject.

Conference with Dispensaries.—During the year a Conference between representatives of the Board and the Friendly Societies' Dispensaries' Association was held. Several matters affecting the observance of the Medical Act, Part III., and the Poisons Act were discussed in a friendly manner. The Board is of the opinion that the majority of the dispensaries are desirous of strictly observing the intentions of the Legislature in regard to the management of these institutions.

Finance. The income of the Board for 1915 was £811 2s. 8d., and the expenditure £814 6s. 4d. A duly audited financial statement was submitted by the Hon. Treasurer at the end of the year in accordance with the regulations, and a copy of this has been forwarded to the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

The income of the Board increased during 1915, in consequence of additional Poisons Licenses being issued and examination fees being higher—owing to a number of students desiring to pass their Final Examination before the new British Pharmacopœia came into force at the examinations. The Board estimate that the figures will show a decline during 1916. On the expenditure side, the increased activity in connection with prosecutions accounted for £70 extra outlay, and examination expenses totalled £115, as against £97 in 1914. Rent increased from £10 to £15, the

[illegible] being made to recoup the Pharmaceutical Society for the expense (£61) in [illegible] strong room. The ordinary expenditure notwithstanding extra routine work, remained much the same as during previous years. The balance in hand on 31st December, 1915, was £23 11s 9d, as against £20 15s 5d., on the same date in 1914. Lack of further funds prevented the Board from making further inspections and undertaking additional prosecutions. Considering the important nature of the Board's duties, and the careful manner in which the Acts have been administered, the Board is of the opinion that the Government subsidy of £300 is not an extravagant price to pay for the safeguarding of the public health and welfare.

Board Meetings. Twelve ordinary meetings, and one formal meeting for the purpose of adjournment to a subsequent date, of the Board were held during the year, in addition to the examinations. The attendances have been as follows:—A. R. Bailey, 12; F. Buckhurst, 12; W. H. Bleay (Ballarat), 12; G. E. Gulliver, 13; W. M. Jewkes, 12; A. E. Sayer (Bendigo), 11; C. F. Towl, 13.

Appended are the details of the work performed during the past year.

CHAS. E. TOWL, President.
C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Examination was formerly conducted by the Board, but on the passing of the amended regulations in 1882, making it compulsory to pass this Examination before apprenticeship, Mr. James Clezy, M.A., was appointed examiner, and has since continued to perform the duties in connection with this examination to the satisfaction of the Board. The Preliminary Examination must be passed before apprentices' articles can be entered into.

The following table shows the number of candidates who have entered for the examination and the number of those who passed:—

From 1886 to	Students entered	Passed
1909 (inclusive)	2554	1130
1910	92	47
1911	91	42
1912	74	19
1913	90	30
1914	95	38
1915	109	46
	3105	1352

Intermediate Examination.—(CHEMISTRY, MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY.) Examiners: Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, D. Avery, M.S.; A. W. Orgias, M.A.; Materia Medica, F. Hewitt Cox, M.D.; Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A. During the year 1915, the number of students who presented themselves for examination was as follows:—Candidates entered, 46. Candidates passed, 23. The Intermediate Examination is based on the course of training at the College of Pharmacy. Attendance at lectures is necessary before a candidate can present himself for this examination.

Final Examination. PRACTICAL PHARMACY. The qualifications necessary for this examination are:—Having passed the preliminary examination before apprenticeship, and served for not less than four years as an apprentice to a registered pharmaceutical chemist, and having attended one course of lectures and passed examinations in each of the following subjects at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or some school or College of Pharmacy recognised by the Board; materia medica, botany, chemistry, and practical chemistry. Four examinations were held during the year. The members of the Board personally conduct the Final Examination, and have acted as honorary examiners since the passing of the Act in 1876. The Final Examination extends over four days, one of which is entirely devoted to practical dispensing.

From 1883 to		Students entered		passed
In 1908	964		483	
„ 1909	38	„	26	„
„ 1910	30	„	19	„
„ 1911	29	„	21	„
„ 1912	55	„	24	„
„ 1913	53	„	31	„
„ 1914	42	„	20	„
„ 1915	62	„	33	„
	1273		657	

REGISTRATION.

On 31st December, 1908, the total number of pharmaceutical chemists registered since the passing of the Pharmacy Act 1876 was 1516

1909	29
1910	18
1911	32
1912	39
1913	45
1914	30
1915	34
	1734

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Registered Apprentices on the 31st December, 1909, numbered 941

1910	31
1911	26
1912	29
1913	33
1914	41
1915	41
	1142

Permits to Carry on Business of Deceased Chemist.

Permits for 12 months have been granted to the executors of the following estates:—Mr. J. F. Brown, Northcote (business since realised). Short extensions were granted in the estates of B. S. Dawson, Stawell, E. J. Hughes, Nathalia, and W. V. Twomey, Mildura. In each case the business has been under the control and management of a registered chemist.

Certificates of Identity Issued Under Reciprocity Agreements.—

1903 to 1909 (inclusive)	34
1910	7
1911	10
1912	4
1913	6
1914	12
1915	11
	84

Opium Permits Certified to Under Poisons Act, Part IV. — Eight applications for permits to hold opium were forwarded for verification by the Chief Secretary's Department during the year.

Enrolment of Managers of Branch Pharmacies and Dispensaries. —The number of qualified pharmacists enrolled under the Regulations as managers of branch pharmacies and dispensaries during 1915 was 60.

Erasure of Names from the Pharmaceutical Register, 1915.—

By reason of Death	7
For non-compliance with Section 90	8
	15

POISONS LICENSES.

During the year 215 licenses were granted to storekeepers in country districts four miles distant from a registered chemist keeping open shop. In the previous year the licenses issued numbered 186.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on February 9.

Present.—The President, Mr. C. E. Towl, in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Gulliver, Jewkes, and Sayer. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Fleay.

Returning Officer's Report.—The returning officer (Mr. S. Baird) reported that Messrs. F. Buckhurst, G. E. Gulliver, and A. E. Sayer had been duly re-elected members of the Board, for the ensuing three years.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. On the confirmation of the minutes, the offices of President and Honorary Treasurer became vacant by effluxion of time.

Election of President.—Mr. Buckhurst moved that Mr. Towl be re-elected President for the ensuing twelve months. Mr. Jewkes seconded. Mr. Towl said that he had already held the office for three years, and he would be more pleased if some other member accepted the position. Mr. Bailey and other members endorsed the nomination, which the mover declared carried unanimously. Mr. Towl expressed his thanks to the members of the Board for their continued confidence in him.

Election of Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Buckhurst moved, and Mr. Sayer seconded, the re-election of Mr. A. R. Bailey as Hon. Treasurer. There being no other nominations, the President declared Mr. Bailey duly elected.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards Nos. 20 to 104 were minuted, and included the following:—

To Mr. James Clezy, M.A., intimating that the Board had received complaints from students that insufficient time was allowed to answer the questions given at the preliminary examination.

Dandy Manufacturing Co., informing them that "Dandy Fly Killer" contained arsenic, and could only be sold by registered chemists.

Miss Sybil Wells, Kyneton, intimating that the Board was taking legal advice regarding the question of apprenticeship, and attendance at the College lectures.

Health Department, bringing under notice a section in the Health Act, 1915, in regard to the sale of disinfectants by municipal councils.

The Secretary, A.N.A., Eaglehawk, intimating that it would be necessary to appoint a fully qualified chemist as dispenser of the proposed dispensary.

Hawthorn U.F.S. Dispensary, applied for a permit to hold opium. A minute was forwarded to the Chief Secretary, recommending that a permit should be granted to the registered pharmacists in charge of the Hawthorn and Kew dispensaries.

A. Melver and H. Justice, storekeepers, Heyfield, informing them that their licence under the Poisons Act could not be renewed for the current year, as there was now a chemist in business in the district.

Letters Inwards. — A medical practitioner brought under notice a case of habitual drunkenness on the part of a registered chemist, and asked if the Board could deal with the matter. A reply was forwarded, stating that the Board had no powers of control in this direction. Some time ago a request had been made to the Chief Secretary, asking for disciplinary powers, but owing to Mr. Murray's retirement from office the request had not been dealt with. It was resolved to again bring the matter under the notice of the Chief Secretary.

Evan James, Mt. Morgan, Queensland, wrote, asking for a copy of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for September, 1888, as it contained information regarding his passing the Queensland Pharmacy Board's final examination. The Registrar stated that he had forwarded a copy of the journal to Mr. James, and had received a letter of thanks, acknowledging same.

S. Breaden, stating that he had been appointed dispenser at the Newport U.F.S. Dispensary, and asking what he had to do in order to obtain registration in Victoria. The particulars asked for were furnished.

Edward Mayhew, Perth, W.A., in reference to the position of army pharmacists. On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Sayer, it was resolved that the correspondence be forwarded to Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

Northern Pharmaceutical Association, Auckland, thanking the Board for a copy of the Medical Act and comments thereon.

A M S[illegible] ... stating that does Mr ... intend to appeal the Board's decision in his case. The Secretary reported that the matter had been attended to, and action taken.

... stating that his apprenticeship ... had been served ... Resolved that the ... be agreed to.

Government Stores.—Mr A. M. Laughton, for washing out bottles, ... in Victoria ... the Government Stores.

Other correspondence was considered, and ... dealt with.

Applications for Registration.—The following applications were received:—Herbert Leonard Hastings, Pharmacy Cert. of the Phar. Society Great Britain, No. 13,303.

Managers of Branches.—The following managers of dispensaries and pharmacies were appointed:—Hawthorn U.F.S. Dispensary, H. E. Edwards; Kew Dispensary, Jas. Smart; H. H. Bryant, Pharmacy, Morwell, S. M. Dalton.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Miss Dorothy I. Vrett to Mr. G. W. Francis, Melbourne; Miss Vera M. Haigh to Miss S. Moloney, Carlton; Miss Enid E. Evans to Mr. T. V. Wood, Yarrat; C. W. Barnett to Mr. A. R. Bain, St. Kilda.

Poisons Licenses.—The following certificates under the Poisons Act were granted:—David Duncan, Taylor's Flat; John J. Collins, Penshurst; J. W. Forrester, Douglas. Eleven renewals for the current year were also granted.

Erasure of Name from Register.—John McBurney, Kilmore, deceased.

Recognition of Schools of Pharmacy.—Applications were received from the managing committees of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the School of Mines, of Ballarat, and Bendigo, for recognition as Schools of Pharmacy, under the Medical Act, 1915, Part III., for the year 1916. On the motion of Mr. Sayer, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, it was resolved that the applications be granted.

Nurses as Dispensers.—The Registrar submitted a file of correspondence in reference to the proposal to impart instruction to nurses in pharmacy at the Melbourne Hospital. He had received further information on the subject from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and during his recent visit to Sydney had made full enquiries into the practice in that State. He had also placed the position before the Secretary and Dispenser at the Melbourne Hospital. From what he had been able to ascertain, he believed that the proposal would not be granted with at present, but there was always a chance of pressure being brought to bear in favour of the scheme, so long as the system of giving nurses instruction in dispensing prevailed at some of the Sydney Hospitals. It was resolved that the attention of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales be drawn to the matter, and that they be asked to make representations to the hospitals on the matter.

Preliminary Examination.—A communication was received from the examiner, Mr Jas Clezy, M.A., stating that, in his opinion, there was some foundation for the complaint that some of the papers at the preliminary examination were too long to answer within the prescribed time. He had discussed the matter with the Registrar, and suggested that the Latin paper should be increased from 2½ hours to 3 hours. Owing to the difficulty of extending the examination over three days instead of two, as at present, he proposed to make a slight reduction in the number of questions given in the other subjects, excepting arithmetic, for which the time allowed was ample. On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Bailey, it was resolved that the examiner's suggestions be adopted.

Police Reports.—The following reports were received from the Police Department:—Cyanide of Potassium, one; Hydrochloric Acid, one; Carbolic Acid, one; Lysol, one.

Apprentices on Military Service.—Further representations were made on behalf of apprentices who had enlisted, that the decision of the Government not to allow any concessions in the way of reducing their term of service would act harshly in many cases, especially where the apprentice was a member of the A.M.C. Mr. Bailey said that the Chief Secretary should be asked to have the matter re-opened. The Board only sought discretionary powers to deal with each case on its merits. The proposed concession was limited to twelve months, and there would be no lessening of the stringency of the examination. Mr. Buckhurst pointed out that in some of the States apprenticeship was for three years only. The Board should treat those that had gone to the front as sympathetically as possible. It was resolved that the Chief Secretary be again requested to introduce the necessary amending legislation to give the Board the powers asked for.

Crown Solicitor's Opinion.—A lengthy opinion was received from the Crown Solicitor in reference to certain legal points submitted, respecting the interpretation of the section in the Medical Act dealing with the adulteration of medicines. The opinion disclosed a weakness in the present legislation, which, in the opinion of the Board, it was thought should be rectified. The President suggested that the Chief Secretary might be asked to confer with the Board respecting this and several other matters which had been held over owing to Mr. Murray's retirement from office. The president's suggestion was adopted.

Audited Financial Statement.—The auditors returned the financial statement for the year 1915, with their certificate as to its correctness. Resolved that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

Annual Report.—Registrar submitted final draft of Board's annual report, which it was ordered should be printed and circulated as usual.

Sale of Methylated Spirits on Sundays.—A communication was received from the Chief Secretary, forwarding a report made by the police respecting a complaint made to the military authorities that soldiers were drinking methylated spirits. The report stated that at various times cases had come under the notice of the

police where persons had been arrested suffering from the effects of methylated spirit drinking. From July, 1914, to November, 1915, three cases were dealt with at the Melbourne Hospital. One of these was fatal. Since then six persons had been treated for the same complaint. Most of these were confirmed drunkards, who, being unable to get liquor on Sunday, went to a chemist and purchased methylated spirits. A pint bottle could be purchased for 4d. or 6d., and as it contained about 90 per cent. of alcohol, a shilling's worth, when diluted, was sufficient to make a number of persons drunk. From inquiries made it was said to be impossible to make the stuff more unpalatable without interfering with its commercial properties. The President said that, in his opinion, very few chemists sold methylated spirits on Sundays. Other members endorsed this view. Mr. Jewkes said that his pharmacy was in fairly close proximity to a large military camp, and he never remembered being asked for methylated spirits by a soldier on a Sunday. There was a small legitimate sale of the article on Sunday, in connection with the use of spirit lamps, etc. Mr. Bailey said that the report showed that the drinking of the spirits was on the increase, and that the article was being obtained from pharmacists. Mr. Gulliver said that in England its sale was absolutely prohibited from 10 p.m. on Saturdays to 8 a.m. the following Monday. Mr. Sayer favoured a prohibition of the sale on Sundays, if a clause were inserted safeguarding its sale for urgent necessary purposes. Mr. Buckhurst pointed out that it was really a question of methylation. It was so freely obtainable during the week that if it were drinkable the mere stoppage of the sale on Sundays would not accomplish much. This opened up fresh ground. Did they desire the British legislation copied? Mr. Gulliver said that they would be better without this. It was resolved that the Board inform the Chief Secretary of its willingness to support the Government in any action it might consider necessary to prevent the illegitimate sale of the article, at the same time suggesting that some provision might be made enabling pharmacists to supply it for legitimate purposes.

Apprenticeship Questions.—The Board's solicitor forwarded an opinion relative to two questions regarding apprenticeship which had been referred to him:—

(1) Can a registered pharmaceutical chemist who is employed as manager of a branch pharmacy legally take an apprentice?—Answer: No.

(2) What interpretation is to be placed on section 97 of the Medical Act, which provides that a master must allow his apprentice reasonable time during the last year of the apprenticeship to attend the College lectures?—Answer: The section means the last actual year of the apprenticeship. If indentures are entered into after February (when the College year commences) the master need not, strictly speaking, allow the apprentice to begin his course until the February following the expiration of the third year. This was, in some cases, a hardship to the apprentice. Generally the master preferred the apprentice to get the lectures over during the second or third year. The President said that very seldom did cases arise where the master refused to give the apprentice the necessary time to attend the lectures. But as one case in particular had arisen where this permission had been refused, it would be well to provide against similar cases in future. This could be done by a slight alteration in the wording of the apprenticeship indenture, which, under the Regulations, must be in the form prescribed by the Board. The Registrar was instructed to have a clause drafted and inserted in the indenture form.

Appointment of Examiners.—On the motion of Mr. Gulliver, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, the examiners who were appointed for the year 1915 were re-appointed without alteration for the ensuing year.

Election of Auditors.—On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Bailey, Messrs. John Bishop, F.C.P.A., and F. G. Wilson, F.C.P.A., were re-elected auditors for 1916, at a remuneration of £3 3s. each.

Dispensing in the Final Examination. — Mr. Bailey, in accordance with notice given at the December meeting, moved that the dispensing exercises in the Final Examination be increased from three to five, the two additional exercises to include the preparation of galenicals, and that the time allowed for the work be increased to three hours, such alteration to come into effect at the June, 1916, examination. Mr. Bailey said that there was great need to make the practical side of the work more stringent. Theoretically very often the candidates knew their work well, but practically they were very deficient, particularly in regard to the manufacture of galenicals. In the other States greater attention was given to this section, and he thought it desirable that the change he suggested should be made. Mr. Sayer seconded the motion. He quite agreed that the practical dispensing at present was too easy. Victoria was behind Queensland and New South Wales in this section of the work. Mr. Gulliver said that at the British examination five dispensing exercises were required. He agreed that the standard should be increased. Mr. Buckhurst said that the trouble was that the apprentices were not taught galenical making by their employers. He considered that a course of lectures at the College on the subject was necessary. At Brisbane, Mr. Cowley went fully into the subject, and gave the students sound practical instruction. It would be in the best interests of the students and pharmacists generally if more attention were given to the subject of practical pharmacy. The President pointed out that the onus was on the master to teach the apprentice all the work required to enable him to pass the Final Examination. If that were not done, the apprentice had a legal remedy. Mr. Jewkes agreed that the course suggested was a good one, and that students would benefit by it if it were adopted. After further discussion, the motion was carried unanimously.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and after routine business had been dealt with, the Board adjourned at 1.30 p.m.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council have the honour to present the following report of its proceedings for the year 1915.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 23rd March, 1915, when the report and statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1914 were received and adopted.

Re-election of Members of Council and Auditors.

Messrs. D. A. Cossar, C. G. Imes, E. G. Owen, and H. J. Taylor, who retired by effluxion of time, were duly re-elected without opposition, as members of the Council. Messrs. Strangward and Woodward were also re-elected auditors.

Office-bearers.

At the meeting of the Council held on April 13 Mr. D. A. Cossar was elected president, Mr. H. J. Taylor, vice-president, Mr. E. G. Owen, honorary treasurer, and Mr. D. Rankin, honorary librarian. The following committees were appointed:—Education: Messrs. Francis, Gabriel, and Lecte. Finance and Business: Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Imes, and Pickford. A.P.F.: Messrs. Adler, Bailey, Church, Parry, Rankin, and Wilson. Journal: Messrs. Cossar, Owen, and Taylor. Mr. Samuel Baird was reappointed retiring officer.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president (Mr. Bailey), who had held the position for three consecutive years. The Council unanimously recorded its high appreciation of the valuable and unselfish services rendered to Victorian pharmacy by Mr. Bailey.

The College Staff.

The College Teaching Staff for 1915 was appointed as follows:—

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.—Director of the Chemical Laboratory and Lecturer in Chemistry to Dental and Pharmaceutical Students.

Mr. T. E. Turner, Ph.C.—Lecturer in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy to Pharmaceutical Students.

Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).—Lecturer in Botany to Pharmaceutical Students, and in Materia Medica and Pharmacy to third year Medical Students of the Melbourne University.

Mr. F. I. Parry, Ph.C.—Demonstrator and Assistant.

Mr. B. L. Stanton, Ph.C.—Lecturer, Tutorial Classes.

College Lectures.

The Lectures commenced on the first Monday in February, and continued up to the end of November.

The enrolments were as follows:—

Pharmaceutical	20
Medical	70
Dental	30
Extra Laboratory	77
Special Pharmacy	29
Intermediate Classes	18
	244

Intermediate Examinations.

The examinations for the Certificate of the College were held in June and December. Forty-six candidates presented themselves, and of these 23 passed.

College Class Prizes.

The following awards were made in December, 1915, by the examiners:—

Silver Medals.

Chemistry—Mr. Eric Trathan, 83 per cent.
Materia Medica—Mr. E. S. Bisset, 85 per cent.
Botany—Mr. Eric Trathan, 79 per cent.

Bronze Medals.

Chemistry—Mr. E. S. Bisset, 75 per cent.
Materia Medica—Miss Dulcie Bishop, 82 per cent.
Botany—Mr. J. J. Davey, 78 per cent.

Certificates of Honour.

Chemistry—Mr. E. W. Ponting, 72 per cent.
Materia Medica—Miss Eileen Angwin, 79 per cent.
Botany—Miss Lilian Breen, 76 per cent.

Lecturers' Prizes.

Chemistry—Mr. James J. Davey.
Materia Medica—Mr. Eric S. Bisset.
Botany—Miss Lilian Breen.

The Gold Medal.

The Gold Medal presented by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was awarded to Mr. Eric H. Trathan, who obtained an average of 76 per cent.

The Pharmacy Prize.

The President's Pharmacy Prize (Gold Medal) was awarded to Miss Ethel E. Drew, who obtained an average of 79 per cent.

Herbarium Prize.

There were no entries for the C. R. Blackett Memorial Prize for the best Herbarium.

Lecturers' Reports.

The work of the year is reviewed by the Lecturers in their annual reports, which were published in the "*Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*" for December, 1915.

Representation on the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Sidney Plowman was again nominated as the representative of the College on the Faculty of Medicine for the year 1915.

Supply of Medicines to Returned Soldiers.

A scheme was placed before the Council by the Defence Department for supplying medicines to returned soldiers. This scheme as originally drawn up provided that medicines should be dispensed on a per capita basis. Realising the importance of the principle involved, the Council appointed a committee to deal with the matter. This committee consisted of Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Lecte, Owen, and Towl. Communication with the other States was at once opened up, and representations were made to the various branches of the British Medical Association, ask-

SALVARSAN AND NEOSALVARSAN

EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES.

GALYL

GALYL is tetraoxydiphosphaminodiarsenobenzene and has been discovered by Dr. Mouneyrat.

It is found in the form of a clean yellow powder, liable to change when exposed to the air.

GALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEOSALVARSAN on Spirechætes and Trypanosomes and free from the neurotropic and congestive actions of these preparations.

For Intravenous Injections—

(1) DILUTE—GALYL is supplied in neutral glass ampoules containing the necessary dose of Sodium Carbonate. Sterile distilled water being only used for the dissolution.

(2) CONCENTRATED—A special outfit containing one dose GALYL, one ampoule sterilised solution, and one small filter is supplied.

DOSES: 0·20—0·25—0·30—0·35—0·40.

For *Intramuscular Injections* GALYL is supplied in oily emulsion.

DOSES: 0·20—0·30—0·40.

Ref., B.M.J., 14/3/14—12/9/14.
LANCET, 18/9/15.

HECTINE

HECTINE is Sodii Benzo-sulph-p-amino-phenyl arsonas.

HECTINE consists of colourless needles, very soluble in water, containing approximately 21 per cent. of arsenic.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections—*

AMPOULES A containing 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B ,, 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS ,, 10 cg.

Ref., THE LANCET, 26/6/15—"Severe cases of intractable syphillis treated satisfactorily with Hectine."

HECTARGYRE

Mercurial salt of HECTINE, a combined arsenico-mercurial treatment of Syphillis, especially recommended after a course of Galyl.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections—*

AMPOULES A containing
Hectine - 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1 cg.
AMPOULES B Containing
Hectine - 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
Hg. - 1½ cg.
PILLS containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Protoiod of Hg. 1 cg.
Opium Extract 1 cg.
In Phials of 24 Pills.

Supplies may be obtained from:—

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Sydney and Brisbane. **A. M. BICKFORD & SON, Adelaide.**
FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Melbourne. **FELTON, GRIMWADE & BICKFORD LTD., Fremantle.**

Complete Literature on application to the Sole Agents for the British Empire, Colonies and Dominions—

M. BRESILLON & CO., Gamage Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C.

'Phone: Holborn 1311. **Telegrams: "Ampsalvas."**

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

You would do well to always keep a supply of this famous remedy on your shelves. Daily its popularity being established upon merit fairly won, is increasing, so that your customers know how it will befriend them in cases of

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Keep yourself well supplied with this leading line—double your orders—You cannot go wrong.

CREATHEAD'S MIXTURE is famous also as containing splendid tonic properties which re-invigorate the system.

You can strongly suggest it as being good for children, who like it mixed with honey.

Why do the public insist on having

GREATOIDS?

Much good health is enclosed in one little **GREATOID** Pill. Indispensable for TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, MORNING SICKNESS, Etc.

ing them to dissociate the prescribing and dispensing, and to support the principle that payment for medicines should be on a tariff basis. The question was discussed by the branches, all of which decided not to recommend their members to tender for the supply of medicines. A scheme on this basis was drawn up, submitted to the department, and accepted by them, with the exception that the offer to provide a checking committee was not adopted, the department preferring to rely on the local medical officer checking the accounts. In view of the possibility of National Health Insurance, the importance of securing the adoption of a tariff scheme, and the separation of prescribing and dispensing cannot be over-estimated. All the States united in harmony concerning the matter, the details being arranged by the Federal Pharmaceutical Committee, to whom the thanks of the Council are due for the painstaking and careful manner in which the proposals were dealt with.

German Trade Names.

A strong protest was forwarded to the Federal Attorney-General against the perpetuation of German trade names. With other bodies, the Council attended a deputation to the Minister on this subject, particularly in regard to the Aspirin trade-mark. Although emphasis was laid on the desirability of eliminating such words as Aspirin, Lysol, etc., from the register, the Attorney-General did not see his way to interfere with persons who had been granted licenses to sell these products under enemy names. The Council is of opinion that the policy of the Government is not far-reaching enough, and that so long as German coined names for drugs are kept alive by persons licensed to use them, the goodwill of the articles will not suffer appreciably. Several members of the Federal House were interviewed, and strong support was given to the Society's views in Parliament. Notwithstanding these protests, no action was taken by the Government to prohibit altogether the use of enemy names.

Increased Price of Drugs.

In view of the enormous increase in the price of drugs, the Council communicated with the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, and suggested that practitioners should be asked to prescribe scarce and expensive drugs as little as possible. The Association promised its co-operation in the matter, and requested that a list of the principal drugs affected might be supplied. This information was furnished, and the list was published in the *Medical Journal*, and brought prominently under the notice of the profession. It was also resolved to publish the list in the Society's journal on a special page inset, which was greatly appreciated by members throughout the State, as it enabled them to bring the matter officially under the notice of their customers.

Army Pharmacists.

Every effort has been made by the Council, in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. and the Pharmaceutical Societies in the other States, to secure a better status for pharmacists in the Army Medical Service. Although a good deal has been accomplished, the position cannot be regarded as satisfactory. As directed by the annual meeting, the Council communicated with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the subject, and has continued to advise the Council of that body of the progress which has been made in Australia in relation to the matter. So far little or no progress has been made in Great Britain, but the Home Society is only awaiting a further opportunity to again bring the question before the War Office authorities. Colonel A. G. Shepherd, Deputy Director-General of Medical Services, expressed himself as being very favourable to the requests which were placed before him for better treatment of qualified pharmacists, and several reforms were instituted by him. Before, however, the full scheme could be given effect to he left for the front. Surgeon-General Fetherston, on his return, did not endorse the proposals made, and except that the scheme for the organisation of the Reserve Corps was proceeded with, the remainder of the scheme appears to have been dropped. Colonel Shepherd, at the request of the Society (co-operating with the Queensland Pharmaceutical Society) decided to appoint five lieutenant-quartermaster pharmacists. Mr. W. D. Williams, of Glenferrie, was appointed for the State of Victoria, and the Council tenders its hearty congratulations to him. Lieut. Williams has justified his appointment, and has already undertaken much valuable work in connection with his office. Every effort is being made by the Council to secure for pharmacists a fuller recognition than is now accorded to them.

Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

In March a fund was opened for the relief of distressed Belgian pharmacists. Altogether £408 6s. was contributed by Victoria, out of a total for Australia of £986. Mr. George Watkins (Brisbane), Hon. Treasurer of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, acted as Treasurer to the fund, and through his instrumentality the monies received were cabled to London free of expense by the Queensland Government.

Tutorial Classes.

Mr. B. L. Stanton has continued to give satisfaction as lecturer to the special classes for the Intermediate and Final Examinations. The classes held during the year were attended by 47 students, many of whom had given up their studies for a number of years. The Council is gratified that most of those taking advantage of these classes passed their examinations during the year. The fees for these classes are fixed as low as possible, so as to give every facility for students to attend them. Experience has shown that candidates who have allowed their work to get into arrears have by attending these special classes been able to acquire the degree of proficiency demanded by the examiners. Mr. Stanton was unable to take charge of the class for the December Final Examination. Dr. Plowman and Mr. Parry were appointed joint instructors. To meet the wishes of the students this class was changed from the evening to the afternoon.

Annual Practising Fee

The Council passed a resolution expressing opposition to the proposed annual practising fee, which the Government contemplated imposing on all pharmacists in business.

Benevolent Fund

One small claim was made on the fund during the year. In addition the sum of £50 was voted to the Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund. The capital of the fund stood at £522 8s. on 31st December 1915. At the suggestion of the hon. treasurer, the Council decided to invest £200 of the securities in the Commonwealth War Loan.

A.P.F.

The work of keeping the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary before the medical profession was actively continued throughout the year. Two special circulars were issued to medical men, and Mr. H. M. Burnside was appointed travelling representative in the country districts. Mr. Burnside did excellent work, and interviewed a number of doctors, all of whom commended the work, and promised to use the formulae where possible. Owing to Mr. Burnside enlisting, he had to discontinue his work about the middle of the year. The Council voted him an honorarium of £10. As stocks of the Formulary were exhausted, further copies were purchased from the Queensland and South Australian Societies. A special booklet, "Notes on the A.P.F.," was also printed and distributed. A supply of these was forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, which distributed them to medical men and pharmacists.

Honour Roll

It was decided to prepare and publish a list of members and assistants who had enlisted for active service. This list, which will form the basis of the College Roll of Honour, has been published in the Society's journal. The Council congratulates the large number of past and present students of the College who have shown their patriotism to their country by fighting for it.

Optical Class.

Owing to the prolongation of the war and the fact that many prospective students had enlisted, the Optical Committee, after conferring with the Victorian Optical Association, decided not to go on with the course of lectures during 1915.

Title of M.P.S.A.

A case in which a pharmacist who was not a member of the Society was illegally using the title of M.P.S.A., was dealt with during the year. Acting on legal advice the Council took certain action with the result that the use of the letters was discontinued.

College Prize Distribution.

Owing to the continuance of the war, the Council decided not to hold the usual Conversazione. The College class prizes were presented by the President to those who had won them at a musical evening, arranged by the Old Collegians' Association, and held at the College on June 28. The function was a very successful one, and was greatly enjoyed by those present.

The Society's Title.

At the annual meeting a resolution was carried recommending the Council to consider the advisability before the next annual meeting of adding the words "Victorian Division" after its present title. Careful consideration was given to this matter, but before taking any action the Societies in the other States were communicated with, and asked if there was any likelihood of their forming State Divisions of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The Secretary was instructed to point out that the suggestion made at the annual meeting was that there should be one Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, with divisions in each State, each division preserving its separate corporate entity and independence, but linked to the other divisions by means of a Federal Council similar to the scheme of organisation recently adopted by the British Medical Association. The Council trusted that as the proposal had an important bearing on pharmaceutical organisation in the Commonwealth, the matter would receive the earnest and serious consideration of the various Societies.

Replies to the Council's letter were received from the other States approving of the proposed change. The Queensland Society could not see its way to alter its present title, and none of the other States were prepared to make any alteration, although most of them were prepared to endorse the resolution adding the words "Victorian Division" to the Society's title.

Before proceeding further, the Council decided to take legal advice as to the necessary steps to be taken to effect the change. The solicitor advised that two special meetings would be necessary, and that the Governor-in-Council would require to give consent to the alteration. It was estimated that the probable cost would be £100. In view of the Society's financial position, it was not deemed advisable to give further effect to the resolution until after the annual meeting.

Apprentices' Competitions.

This matter was discussed, and a scheme was drawn up by the Lectorial Board. Owing to the pressure of other work, and the fact that a number of apprentices had enlisted, further consideration was deferred. The Council hopes that it may be possible to inaugurate the competitions during the present year.

Dispensers at Port Moresby Hospital.

Mr. R. C. Cowley, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, brought under notice a proposal by the Federal Government to appoint an unqualified dispenser at the Port Moresby Hospital. On representations being made, the Minister for External Affairs decided to appoint a registered pharmacist if one was available. The position was subsequently given to Mr. E. R. Courtney, Ph.C., a member of the Society.

Nurses and Narcotic Drugs.

A communication was forwarded to the medical journal and the nurses' paper drawing attention to the restriction in the sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs, which could only legally be supplied to nurses and others on a doctor's order. Both

of the journals referred to published the letters forwarded.

Dispensaries Conference.

The President represented the Society at a conference between the various pharmaceutical organisations, and the dispensaries, at which several matters were discussed in a friendly way. The Council is of the opinion that the majority of the dispensaries desire to work in harmony with pharmacists, and in conformity with the provisions of the Medical and Friendly Societies Acts.

Tooth Brush Appeal.

An appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Association for donations of tooth-brushes was generously responded to by the pharmacists generally, and resulted in a substantial number of brushes being contributed. The thanks of the Council are due to the wholesale drug houses for their assistance in connection with this appeal.

Charities Bill.

It having been ascertained that a Bill dealing with hospitals and charitable institutions was being drafted, the Council communicated with the Premier, and asked for the insertion of a clause requiring these institutions to employ a qualified pharmacist for the dispensing of medicines. A reply was received that the Council's request would receive consideration, but owing to various causes the Bill was not introduced, and the opportunity of effecting this much-needed reform was lost.

College Equipment.

During the year the second lecture room in the new building was furnished and equipped, and has proved of great service to the students and the staff. A fire-resisting strong-room was also erected under the No. 1 lecture room. Hitherto the Society's records were not safe from loss by fire. As the Pharmacy Board desired also to use the room, it agreed to an increase of £5 per year in its rental as a contribution to the cost of the additions.

Finance.

The Society's overdraft was reduced during 1915 by £115 13s. 2d. The College of Pharmacy overdraft (which is guaranteed by the Government) increased from £95 9s. 4d. to £189 15s. The income from fees was well maintained, and the Government grant remained at £500. Nearly £200 was expended on permanent improvements. Duly audited financial statements are appended hereto.

Scholarship Fund.

Three donations of £1 1s. each were received from Messrs. E. H. Leete, F. T. Parry, and D. Shaw during 1915. The fund now stands at £9 13s.

Equipment Fund.

Towards the expense of providing additional equipment for the new pharmaceutical research laboratory, donations of £1 1s. were received from Messrs. Victor Say, W. McCall Say, and G. T. Say, Benalla.

The Society's Journal.

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy completed its 30th year of publication on 31st December, 1915. Certain improvements were made in the journal during the year, and the number of pages of literary matter was again increased. Owing to the war, the revenue from advertisements, etc., decreased by £124 during 1915. Notwithstanding this, the net loss for the year was only £30. For the three years during which the Society has conducted the journal, there is a profit of £26 5s. 6d. If the journal were paid for by the Society on the basis of 4s. per member, the annual cost would be about £80. It has been found possible to utilise the journal on several occasions instead of issuing separate circulars to members, thus effecting a saving in printing and postage. At present the journal is supplied free to the Society, postage only being charged for. The sum of £349 19s. 10d. has been advanced by the Society towards the journal account. This is represented by realisable assets, full provision having been made for bad debts, etc., Goodwill stands at £100 (the original price paid to Mr. Shillinglaw), but in the opinion of the Council it has a considerably higher value, as the circulation is now double the number of copies it was three years ago. Members are asked if they will assist in improving the value of their own journal by using their influence with advertisers, and by forwarding to the editor items of pharmaceutical interest from time to time. The value of a free and independent journal adequately expressing the views of pharmacists, and directed and controlled by them, cannot be over-estimated. The Council's thanks are due to those who have given their assistance to the editor, particularly to Lieut.-Colonel Dr. J. B. Nash, whose contributions on military topics have been greatly appreciated; Dr. Sidney Plowman (Reviews of Books, etc.), Mr. A. L. J. Peters, and the various correspondents in the different States.

The Members' Roll.

The number of members on the Society's books on 31st December, 1915, was 379. Of these 30 are associate members, and 67 life honorary members, who are exempted from the payment of further subscriptions by reason of the fact that they have been for twenty-five consecutive years subscribing members. Subscriptions received amounted to £324, which is the highest amount since 1891, when there were no exemptions. The Council decided at its June meeting that members serving at the front would be exempted from the payment of subscriptions during their absence on military duty. There are only twelve members on the books whose subscriptions for 1915 were unpaid at the end of the year. New members elected during the year included 19 full members, and 9 associate and two honorary members. There were three resignations, and two old and esteemed members (Messrs. Chas. Pleasance and S. S. Strutt, both of whom were at one time prominent members of the Council) were lost by death.

Donation of Furniture.

Through the liberality of Mr. S. H. Henshall, South Melbourne, who forwarded a cheque for

£15, the Council was able to provide a very handsome bookstand for the new Council room. The 1891 year students of the College sent in a contribution of £1, which was expended, with other moneys, in obtaining a new book-case. Special thanks are due to those who have shown their practical sympathy in the Society's welfare in the above manner.

Presentations.

The Council desires to acknowledge with thanks the following presentations to the Library and museum:—

Mr T. E. Turner—Bound Prescription Book.

Specimens of Aconite Plants, and Flowers, and Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies.

Dr. E. Robertson — Conspectus of Materia Medica.

Mr D. A. Simpson—Vol. I. and II. of the English Chemist and Druggist.

Lieut. Colvin — Specimens of Cotton Pods grown in Egypt.

Mr J. H. Maiden — Critical Review of the Genus Eucalyptus.

Mr S. Baird—The Plant Alkaloids and Preparation of Organic Compounds (two volumes).

Mr A. Smith—Specimens of Antimony and Quartz Ore.

Messrs. J. Digby and Son—Samples of Sodium Metallic and Potassium Metallic.

The Library.

Several new books have been added during the year. The Council is always prepared to consider any suggestions forwarded by new members respecting suitable additions to the Library.

Lectorial Board.

Regular meetings have been held during the year, and considerable assistance has been given to the Council by the lecturers collectively and individually. The members of the staff continue to evince a great interest in the welfare of the College.

Analyst.

Several members have availed themselves of the services of the Society's Analyst, Mr. Albert H. Koch, and have forwarded samples for examination and report. Members who take advantage of this privilege are entitled to have simple analyses of drugs made at the rate of 5s. per sample.

Mr Shillinglaw's Allowance.

The retiring allowance to the late Secretary, Mr. Harry Shillinglaw, has been continued during the year.

The Council.

No changes have taken place in the constitution of the Council. Twelve meetings were held during the year, the attendances being as follows:—Messrs. A. R. Bailey, 11; J. Champion, 9; D. A. Cossar, 12; G. Francis, 7; C. J. Gabriel, 11; C. G. Imes, 9; W. C. Kernot, 10; E. H. Leete, 10; E. G. Owen, 12; J. C. Pickford, 11; D. Rankin, 4; H. B. Taylor, 10. The retiring members of the Council are:—Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Kernot, and Rankin.

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the 59th annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Tuesday, March 28th, 1916, at 8.30 p.m., at which the annual report and financial statements for the year will be presented for adoption, and other business, of which due notice has been given, will be transacted.

D. A. COSSAR,
President.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1915.

Dr. Cr.

To Members' Subscriptions			£334	18	6	By Balance 31st December, 1914		£252	18	2
,, Subscription Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund			4	5	16	6	A.P.F.			
,, Rent			15	0	0	To Purchase of Formularies	9 1 0			
,, Donations Scholarship Fund			3	3	0	,, Printing Notes on A.P.F.	2 0 0			
Equipment Fund			6	3	0	,, Travelling Representative	10 0 0			
,, Balance			137	5	0		21 1 0			
						Less Sale of Books	2 4 0			
								18	17	0
						Salary of Secretary		50	0	0
						,, Retiring Allowance, Mr. Shillinglaw		25	4	0
						,, Wages		46	2	9
						,, Auditors' Fees		6	6	0
						,, Election Expenses		1	1	0
						,, Legal Expenses		10	0	0
						,, Postage on Journals		24	0	0
						,, Books, Stationery, and Printing		26	3	0
						,, Gas and Electric Light Rates		8	0	0
						,, Stamps, Exchange, and Petty Cash		11	0	0
						,, Telephone		2	13	8
						,, Guarantee Premium Insurance		2	8	6
						,, Railway Fares		3	5	11
						,, Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund		408	6	0
						,, Interest		6	0	0
			£902	6	0			£902	6	0

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Benevolent Fund—Income and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1915.

To Interest—		By Donation	£0 10 0
Savings Bank	£1 19 4	„ Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund	50 0 0
Deposit Receipts	15 15 0		
Transfer to Capital Account	32 15 8		
	£50 10 0		£50 10 0

Capital Account—31st December, 1915.

To Savings Bank, 31st December, 1914	72 8 0	By Savings Bank, 31st December, 1915	£39 12 4
„ Deposit Receipts—		„ Deposit Receipts—	
Colonial Bank, 31st December, 1914	450 0 0	Colonial Bank, 31st December, 1915	450 0 0
		„ Transfer Income Account	32 15 8
	£522 8 0		£522 8 0

Scholarship Fund.

To Balance, 31st December, 1914	£6 10 0	By Balance, 31st December, 1915	£9 13 0
„ Donations, 1915	3 3 0		
	£9 13 0		£9 13 0

Equipment Fund.

To Donations 1915	6 3 0	By Balance, 31st December, 1915	£6 3 0

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1915.

Dr.			Cr.		
To College Fees	£1155 2 0		By Balance, 31st December, 1914		£95 9 4
„ Government Grant	500 0 0		„ Salaries Teaching Staff		1057 10 0
„ Examination Fees	92 8 0		„ Secretary's Salary		100 0 0
„ Donation College Furniture	15 0 0		„ Wages		170 0 0
„ Balance, December 31, 1915	189 15 0		„ Retiring Allowance, Mr. Shillinglaw		25 4 0
			„ Auditors' Fees		6 6 0
			„ Election Expenses		1 1 0
			„ Examiners' Fees		66 3 6
			„ Legal Expenses		5 18 6
			„ Building Account—		
			Fire-proof Strong Room	£60 4 0	
			Sewerage Extension	44 17 0	
				105 1 0	
			„ College Maintainence, Drugs, Chemicals, etc.		61 11 4
			„ Painting and Repairs		42 0 6
			„ College Furniture		35 13 0
			„ Equipment New Class Room		55 18 3
			„ Books, Stationery and Printing		54 2 4
			„ Gas and Electric Light Rates		15 0 5
			„ Stamps, Exchange, and Petty Cash		24 0 0
			„ Telephone		2 13 9
			„ College Class Prizes		4 15 10
			„ Insurances		8 10 3
			„ Railway Fares		3 6 0
			„ Advertising		9 10 0
			„ Interest		2 10 0
	£1,952 5 0				£1,952 5 0

Audited and found correct.

W. O. STRANGWARD, F.I.A.V. } AUDITORS.
THOS. WOODWARD, F.C.P.A. }

Melbourne, *February 9th, 1915.*

EDWARD G. OWEN,
HON. TREASURER

AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1915.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
Sundry Creditors		£2 10 0	Cash in Bank	3 8 3	
Pharmaceutical Society			Sundry Debtors, after providing for bad debts	255 2 1	
Purchase Account	£140 0 0		Commission paid in advance	20 5 0	
Working Account	219 19 10		Goodwill, at cost	100 0 0	
		359 19 10			
Profit and Loss Account—					
Balance from 31st December, 1914	66 7 0				
Loss for 15 months	30 1 6				
		29 5 6			
		£378 15 4			£378 15 4

Profit and Loss Account, for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

To Printing, Stationery, Editorial, Commission, Postages, General Expenses, and provision for bad debts	£643 17 4	By Advertisements, Sales, Subscriptions, &c.	£613 15 10
		„ Net Loss for 1915	30 1 6
	£643 17 4		£643 17 4

Audited and found correct.

THOS. WOODWARD, F.C.P.A.
W. O. STRANGWARD, F.I.A.V. } AUDITORS.

Melbourne, *February 9th, 1916*

EDWD. G. OWEN, HON. TREASURER.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on February 2

Present.—The President (Mr. D. A. Cossar), in the chair, and Messrs. Champion, Gabriel, Imes, Kermod, Leete, Owen, and Pickford. Apologies for non-attendance from Messrs. Bailey, Francis, Rankin, and Taylor.

Correspondence.—To Colonel Cuscaden, P.M.O., notifying that Mr D. A. Cossar had been nominated as senior pharmacist for Victoria. A reply was received stating that the nomination had been approved of by the Department.

Captain W. H. Summons, thanking the Society for report of analysis of bore water obtained from one of the military camps.

Mr. George J. Mackay, Brisbane, forwarding details of contributions to Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund, and stating that Mr. Geo. Watkins, Hon. Treasurer of the Conference, was seriously ill.

Mr J. F. Fox, dispenser at the Alfred Hospital, applying for membership, and intimating that he also desired to join the P.D.L.

"The Argus," asking for particulars of the College course, and expressing thanks for the information which had been supplied.

Lieut.-Colonel Dr. J. B. Nash, stating that he had returned to Sydney, and intimating that it would afford him pleasure to forward further notes for the "Journal" should he return to the seat of war.

Clifton Hill and Northcote U.F.S. Dispensary, applying to be admitted a member of the Society, and nominating Mr F. A. Staker, head dispenser, as its representative. The Secretary said he had informed the committee that under the articles of association only registered chemists could become members, but that he would have pleasure in submitting Mr. Staker's name for membership at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. H. S. Wheeler, Warragul, wrote, asking if local pharmacists would have an opportunity of supplying medicines in country districts where military camps were established. The President said he had seen Mr. Wheeler, and had explained to him that it would only be in case of emergency that the services or stock of a local pharmacist would be requisitioned.

Colonel Dr. W. B. Vance, forwarding copies of his prescription forms, on which were printed the words, "Substitute British Drugs where Possible."

Federal Attorney-General's Department, notifying that stocks of "Aspirin" purchased prior to 7th October, 1915, could be sold by pharmacists up to 12th April, 1916, after which date these sales would be prohibited. The Council discussed the question as to whether it was desirable to take any further action in regard to the matter. It was decided that it would be wiser to allow things to remain as they were for the time being.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—Robinson, John B., Ballarat; Blennerhassett, James R., Bendigo; Langsford, Leslie Chas., Stawell; Staker, Ernest A., Clifton Hill; associate member—O'Bern, James, Ballarat.

Position of Demonstrator.—Mr. F. T. Parry, Demonstrator and Assistant at the College, wrote intimating that he had enlisted in the A.M.C., and had to report himself for duty on 14th inst. The President said that he had an interview with Mr. Parry, and had ascertained that if the Council considered that it would be difficult to secure some other suitable person to fill the position, Mr Parry was willing to remain on for a time, provided the Defence authorities had no objec-

tion. Mr. Parry felt it was his duty to offer his services, and it was now a question as to whether he could be more useful at the College than as a private in the A.M.C. Mr. Gabriel said that an effort should be made to induce the military authorities to allow Mr. Parry to remain in his present position. It would be a very difficult matter to secure a suitable substitute at the present time. The College course for the year was just about to open, and it would be very awkward for the lecturers and students if Mr. Parry had to go. He moved that the President and Secretary wait on Colonel Cuscaden and ascertain if Mr. Parry could be allowed to continue in his present position, at least for the time being. Mr. Kernot seconded the motion, and after other members had referred to the loss Mr. Parry would be to the College, the resolution was carried. (The President and Secretary interviewed Colonel Cuscaden on February 2. A reply has since been received that the District Commandant has approved of Mr. Parry's exemption for the time being.)

Sale of Methylated Spirits on Sunday. — The Secretary reported that an officer from the Police Department had waited upon him in reference to a report, which was asked for by the Chief Secretary relative to the drinking of methylated spirits on Sundays. It had been stated that in some cases the spirits had been purchased from chemists. Mr. Leete moved, and Mr. Kernot seconded, that a notice be inserted in the "Journal" strongly urging pharmacists not to supply methylated spirits on Sundays unless perfectly satisfied that they were required for legitimate purposes. The motion was carried. The question of inserting an announcement in the daily press was discussed, but it was thought inadvisable to adopt this course, as it might have an opposite effect to that desired. It was also resolved that the Chief Secretary be informed of the Council's views on the matter. Mr. Gabriel suggested that the sale be absolutely prohibited on Sundays. Other members thought that this might inflict some hardship on nurses and mothers with young children who sometimes found it necessary to purchase methylated spirits on Sundays for legitimate purposes. It was resolved to inform the Chief Secretary accordingly.

Report re Pharmacists' Corps.—The President reported that since the last meeting he had had an interview with Surgeon-General Featherston, who had given him a general outline of the dispensing work done in Egypt, and had candidly admitted that, in his opinion, he did not think such work warranted commissioned rank. There was a possibility, however, that Surgeon-General Featherston might, at a later date, appoint a pharmacist on his staff. Later on, he called on Colonel Cuscaden, P.M.O., but had not been able to get many particulars as to what his duties were likely to be as senior pharmacist. He was anxious to get on with the organisation of the reserve corps. There did not seem, however, to be much possibility of any of those whose names were included in reserve corps being called up for service at present. He had, however, received a definite promise that in future no dispensers would be engaged except fully qualified men, and that no lower rank than that of Staff-Sergeant would be given to registered chemists. He intended to get the reserve corps completed at an early date, and if possible to arrange for a course of lectures so as to make the members more efficient. The Secretary stated that during his visit to Sydney, he had conferred with Mr. Wadsworth, senior pharmacist of that State, who had expressed his willingness to come to Melbourne and discuss with Captain Cossar any scheme for the furtherance of the object they had in view. He had also paid a visit to the P.M.O.'s office with Mr. Wadsworth, but found that the authorities in Sydney had no information as to what the duties of the senior pharmacist would be. Matters in Queensland and Western Australia had also apparently reached a dead end. It was resolved that the question of bringing further influence to bear be left in the hands of the President and Secretary to take such action as was thought desirable.

Report re "Journal."—The President reported that since the last meeting he had ascertained that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales contemplated making a fresh arrangement in regard to its official journal. He had, therefore, got into communication with the President of the Society, who had expressed his willingness to consider any scheme which might be submitted for the adoption of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" as the official organ of the Society. The President said that he had therefore instructed the Secretary to visit Sydney and to submit an offer to the Finance Committee of the Society. The Secretary reported that he had carried out the President's instructions, and had met the Finance Committee on January 25. He found that there was a general disposition on the part of pharmacists on Federal grounds to join in the publication of an official journal, which was directly owned and controlled by pharmacists. In the scheme provision was made for the other States to join in. Administrative and financial control would be exercised by a Publications Committee of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference. If all the States joined in, the journal could be supplied to members practically free of cost. In any case, the idea of a Federal journal was worth striving for, even at some cost. It could be printed and published in whichever State the Conference decided. The British Pharmaceutical Society published its own journal; the British Medical Association had found it necessary to consolidate its forces in the same manner, and the Commercial Travellers' Association and other similar organisation, with branches in all the States, owned and controlled their own official journals. He had placed the position before the committee, which would report to the full Council later on. The proposals which had been made were, he understood, more advantageous from a financial aspect than the price which the Society was being asked to pay for "The Chemist and Druggist." He had called upon a number of pharmacists in Sydney, all of whom had spoken very highly of the journal. On the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Pickford, it was resolved that the action of the

President and Secretary be confirmed, and that Mr Butchers be thanked for the clear and lucid manner in which he had placed the proposals before the New South Wales Society.

Course Course, 1916—It was reported that the College course for the current year would commence on Monday, February 7, and that about 15 students had enrolled themselves for the course. The class would probably consist of 20 students.

Annual Meeting—The date for the 59th annual meeting was fixed for Tuesday, March 28, at 8.30 p.m.

Retiring Members of the Council.—It was reported that the retiring members of the Council were Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Kernot, and Rankin. The election would take palce on March 22, and nominations would close at 4 p.m. on February 29.

General — The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement, and after ordinary routine business had been dealt with, the Council adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

South Suburban Section.

The usual monthly meeting of the above association was held at the Star Hotel, Windsor, on February 8th, at 8.30 p.m.

In spite of the fact that February is a favourite time among chemists for the annual holiday, there was a good attendance of members.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, the Secretary read letters from Capt. D. V. Cossar and Messrs. Bowen and Co.

Mr. J. Hislop, delegate to the Central Committee, reported that he had attended the last Central Committee meeting. He had brought up the matter of increasing the retail price of Bellows Syrup to 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d., and the Committee had decided to refer the matter back to each section for discussion. He also reported having brought forward the matter of holding the Central Committee meetings in the evening instead of morning, but that the committee was opposed to the change.

As the outcome of Mr. Hislop's report, it was decided that the Secretary write to the General Secretary pointing out that owing to the shortage of assistants at the present time, delegates found it awkward to leave their pharmacies in the morning, and that the South Suburban Section urged that the meetings be held in the evening after the pharmacies were closed.

Several alterations in prices were agreed upon by the members. Referring to this subject, Mr. J. C. Pickford said that he considered that when important changes in prices were agreed upon at the meetings some steps should be taken to let those members who were not present at the meeting know of the alterations. It was agreed that the Secretary send a circular after each meeting to every chemist in the section, advising any important decisions arrived at or any important change in price.

Re annual smoke night, the Secretary reported that arrangements were well in hand, and that as a good musical programme had been arranged a very enjoyable evening might be expected.

Mr. Pickford introduced the question of Wages Boards. He had been informed that a fresh move was pending to secure a Board. It was decided that the matter be discussed at the next meeting in order that each member might have time to consider the various aspects of the movement, which had been brought before them by Mr. Pickford.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

J. F. George, Hon. Sec.

City Section.

The monthly meeting was held on February 9.

Present — Messrs. White (in the chair), Owen, Poulton, Champion, Gulliver, Sayle, Francis, Lock, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Sayle moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the sub-committee which so successfully arranged the smoke night, which was held in December.

The Secretary said that he had received two complimentary tickets for the South Suburban smoke night, to be held at Prahran this month. It was agreed that the Chairman and Secretary represent this section at the function.

Resignation of Secretary.—The President read a letter from the Hon. Secretary, tendering his resignation as such, as he had made up his mind to take up the medical profession. Mr. Owen moved that the resignation be accepted with regret, and that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the Secretary for the able way in which he has carried out his work, and that we wish him success in his new undertaking. It was moved and seconded that the President and Mr. Sayle approach Mr. Attwood, requesting him to undertake the Secretaryship.

Re price of Phenacetin Plain and Compound Tablets (25), other than B.W. and Co., it was moved by Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Gulliver, that in view of the further increase in the wholesale price the previous motion re retail selling price be rescinded, and that the section fall in with the views of the Central Committee.

The President mentioned that Mr. J. E. Wasley, one of their members, had enlisted. He desired to wish Mr. Wasley Godspeed and a safe return. He would be a great loss to the section, as he had always attended the meetings regularly and had endeared himself to all the members. Mr. Wasley thanked the President and members for their kind expressions. He further said that he wished to hand in his resignation as a delegate. The appointment of a successor was left till next meeting, as Mr. Wasley had said that he would attend the next meeting of the Central Committee. Mr. Owen moved that Mr. Wasley's resignation be received with regret, and that a minute be recorded congratulating him on his action. This was seconded by Mr. Champion, and carried. This ended the meeting.

Eastern Suburbs Section.

The monthly meeting of the Eastern Suburban Chemists' Association was held at Glenferrie House on Monday, February 7th, at 8.45 p.m.

Present — Messrs. Barnard (in the chair), Heath, Cohn, Cossar, Power, Hill, Madge, Turner, Buckhurst, Davis, Spiller, and Landmann.

The minnutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. A. E. Davis who had enlisted for active service, resigned his position as Secretary. Mr. Barnard thanked Mr. Davis for past services, and congratulated him on the step he had taken.

On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Turner, Mr. Landmann was elected to fill the vacant position.

It was resolved to hold a smoke social at Adams' Hall about the middle of March.

Mr. Turner moved, and Mr. Buckhurst seconded, that the Association seriously consider the question of closing pharmacies all day on Sunday.

Mr. Cossar was deputed to attend the next Central Committee meeting, and endeavour to arrange a deputation to the Minister of Labour re Saturday afternoon closing.

Central Committee.

The 30th monthly meeting of the Central Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy on February 10, at 10 a.m.

Present — Messrs. Cowper, Hislop, Cossar, Sayle, Cohn, Mowat, Wasley, and the Gen. Secretary. Mr. Sayle was voted to the chair.

Correspondence.—Mr. Barnard, the President, wrote regretting his absence as he was still without his assistant.

The Secretary said he had received two complimentary tickets for the South Suburban smoke night It was decided that the President and Secretary represent the committee at the function.

The matter of the trouble in the Eastern Suburbs was further under consideration. The Secretary reported that his further efforts to settle matters had been unsuccessful. Mr. Cossar undertook to interview the parties concerned.

"Septol" Trade Mark.—Opposition to "Septol." The Secretary reported that he had interviewed Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury about "Septol," and they said that Messrs. Short and Son, of Sydney, had objected to its registration as it was too close to their word "Euseptol," their registered trade mark for disinfectants. It was moved and seconded that, in view of the objection, no further action be taken by the committee in regard to the printing of "Septol" labels. Delegates were requested at the next meeting of their section to ask members to suggest other names for this preparation.

Resignation of Secretary.—The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Peters, tendering his resignation as General Secretary. He had decided to study for the Medical Degree, and he felt that as the Association's work entailed a considerable amount of labour he would not be able to do justice to both. Mr. Sayle said that they all felt sorry to lose the assistance of the General Secretary. At the same time they were under a debt of gratitude to him for the able way he had carried out his work for this committee. Mr. Cossar moved that the resignation be accepted with regret, and that it be recorded in the minutes that the committee highly appreciates the services rendered during the past two years by Mr. Peters. Carried.

Appointment of Secretary.—The question of obtaining a successor to Mr. Peters was left in the hands of the President, Mr. Hislop, Mr. Sayle, and Mr. Cowper.

Day or Night Meetings.—Mr. Hislop thought that as there seemed to be a general trouble over assistants, it would be advisable to hold the committee meetings at night. He therefore moved that Rule 1 be altered, and that instead of the time being 10 a.m., it be made 8.30 p.m. This was carried, and the next meeting will therefore be held in the evening.

Reports from Delegates.—Port Melbourne and South Melbourne—Mr. Mowat drew attention to the article in the "Age" on the previous day, from which it seemed that the Pharmacists' Corps was not being proceeded with. Mr. Cossar explained that the first corps was under formation. His section also wished to get better information regarding the metric system. Mr. Mowat was informed that there was a likelihood of lectures being arranged at the College on the metric system for the benefit of pharmacists.

Eastern Suburbs—Mr. Cossar wanted to know more about the Saturday half-holiday. His section would like something done by the committee. He moved that Mr. Barnard (the President), Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. Garrick be appointed as a sub-committee to arrange a deputation to the Premier or those members who had signed in favour of the petition.

City Section—Mr. Wasley explained that his section had rescinded its former motion about the retail selling price of Phenacetin Plain and Compound Tablets. As the wholesale price had since risen, they thought that 2s. 6d. was a fair price. Members were requested to urge their sections to generally adopt 2s. 6d. as a minimum for these tablets other than B.W. and Co.'s.

South Suburban—Mr. Hislop said that his section considered that the price for 8oz. mixtures should be 3s., and for 6oz. mixtures 2s. 6d. generally, irrespective of cost, with an extra charge for special drugs. This idea was gaining favour in his section. It was further recommended to the sections that 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. in future be charged for Fellows' Syrup, No. 1 and No. 2.

Resignation of Mr. Wasley. — The Chairman said that one of their members, Mr. Wasley, had enlisted, and in consequence had resigned from the City Section. He would soon be going into camp. Members felt very sorry to lose him, but they congratulated him on his noble action in fighting for the Empire, and they all wished him Godspeed and a safe return. Mr. Wasley briefly responded.

Burst Sulphuric Acid Bottle.

A pharmacist in a country town had a narrow escape of losing his eyesight on February 2. A customer came in and asked for some strong sulphuric acid. The pharmacist went to the store room to execute the order and was filling an 8 oz. bottle, warning the assistant who was hovering about to keep away and be careful. In endeavouring to carry out this advice the assistant swung round, and something in his coat pocket caught the bottom of the bottle a whack, breaking it and causing the acid to shoot up towards the ceiling, over the shelving in the storeroom, and over his clothes. Portion of it also splashed about the pharmacist's face, his spectacles saving his eyes. He at once got to the water for his face, and then quickly pulled off his clothes and saved his legs, but got slightly burned on various places, although the assistant quickly came to the rescue with alkalies, etc., to neutralise the effects, and dressings for the burns. The pharmacist's clothes were burnt to rags, but, as he said, "it was a lucky let-off."

The customer, who saw the accident, remarked, "A great fuss over nothing—I don't see any fire;" and he went off to the opposition shop to get his acid. A nice experience on top of other troubles.

Doctors Refuse to Supply Medicines.

At a meeting of the Bendigo Miners' Association Committee, on January 28, letters were read from two doctors practising at Eaglehawk intimating that owing to the increased price of drugs members of the Association on their lists would have to make other arrangements for their supply of medicines in the future. A committeeman caused some little consternation amongst the meeting by saying that he did not think it would affect him much, as in the past he had been paying his chemist a little above the usual recognised rates so as to ensure getting "good medicine." The matter was referred to the officers for inquiry.

Eaglehawk Dispensary.

At a meeting of the Eaglehawk U.F.S. Dispensary Board, on February 7, correspondence was received from Mr. G. B. Vasey, Registrar of Friendly Societies, requiring certain amendments in the rules of the Board. The Secretary reported having made the necessary alterations, and it was decided to forward them for registration. Consideration was given to the purchase of the business of Mr. W. K. Burnside, chemist, of High-street, Eaglehawk, and it was decided to take over his stock and distress on terms which had been arranged between Mr. Burnside and the executive. Mr. Burnside was appointed dispenser. Arrangements were made for valuing the stock. The matter of calling for tenders for the printing of subscription books was deferred for a few days, and the matter of arranging for business premises was left in the hands of a sub-committee. The purchase of the business of a pharmacist as a going concern occasioned considerable surprise to pharmacists in the district.

Dispensary Committee Resigns.

Owing to differences which have arisen between the committee of management of the Dr. Singleton Free Medical Dispensary, Wellington-street, Collingwood, and the trustees of the institution, the whole committee, viz., Messrs. A. Cross, George H. Armfield, A. C. Wright, W. R. Miller, and C. P. Rendle have resigned their positions. The management of the dispensary is now entirely in the hands of members of the Singleton family.

Deputation to Chief Secretary.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. C. E. Towl and C. L. Butchers, President and Registrar respectively of the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. C. E. Keays, waited on the Chief Secretary (Mr. McLeod) on February 16 and discussed with him certain proposals which the Board had submitted to his predecessor (Mr. John Murray) regarding the provisions of the Medical Act, Part III. The Board asked for greater powers in dealing with quacks and charlatans, and in controlling and regulating the practice of pharmacy generally, particularly in regard to the adulteration of medicines, and the indiscriminate sale of potent drugs. Mr McLeod said that he fully recognised the importance from the public standpoint of the Board's recommendations. He would carefully go through the file of papers submitted and would again confer with the Board regarding the matter at an early date.

Mr. Keays drew attention to the proposed amendment of the Health Act, dealing with the treatment of venereal disease. Whilst in full accord with the determination of the Government to regulate the treatment of syphilis and similar complaints, he thought that care should be taken not to interfere with the sale of drugs and medicines by pharmacists so long as they refrained from giving advice to a patient or attempting to diagnose a venereal case. Mr. Towl said that at the Federal Pharmaceutical Conference held in Sydney some two or three years ago, a resolution was unanimously carried and placed before the Federal Committee of the B.M.A., recommending the passing of restrictive legislation. He thought that as a rule pharmacists preferred that this class of patient should go to a doctor. But at present if a chemist refused to treat some persons, they went to a quack. Mr. Butchers referred to legislation in the other States dealing with the subject, and outlined what had been done to safeguard pharmacists. The Minister said that he had made up his mind to restrict the treatment of venereal disease to doctors. Such a step was absolutely necessary in the interests of the community. He thought, however, there was good reason for the insertion of a clause such as had been suggested. In the long run pharmacists would benefit by the projected legislation. He would give the request his careful consideration when drafting the Bill.

Hospital Drugs and Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Douglas, resident surgeon at the Bendigo Hospital, in a report to the Board of management of February 7, stated that the cost of drugs con-

tinued to increase at an appalling rate. Several of the most widely used drugs had increased in price from 150 to 200 per cent. The medical staff was endeavouring, by prescribing substitutes and using the minimum doses except where absolutely necessary, to keep down the drug bill, but even with the strictest supervision a very large increase in the account will be certain. Good surgical instruments were now almost unobtainable, and the market was being supplied by American makers. The initial cost of the instruments was cheaper, but the quality, like most American surgical supplies, was absolutely unworthy, and the final cost is much higher. Instruments of precision, of almost any type, were practically unobtainable.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board, held on January 20th, the President (Mr. Gryst) read a letter from Mr. J. H. Young, tendering his resignation as Registrar. Mr. Porter moved that the resignation be accepted with deepest regret. Mr. Guenther seconded. Mr. Porter then moved that Mr. T. M. Young be appointed Registrar. This was seconded by Mr. Hustler. It was resolved that the President write to Mr. Young expressing their deep regret at his resignation, and appreciative of his 24 years of invaluable service.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The usual monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on Thursday, January 20th, at the rooms in Franklin-street. This was by far one of the most important meetings recently held, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that every member was present, including Captain R. O. Fox in the full uniform of a Captain in the A.A.M.C. The President, on behalf of the Council, congratulated the Captain on his appointment. Captain Fox, in replying, said he was proud to be able to wear the uniform, not so much for his own sake as for that of chemists generally, as he felt that it was the proper thing that men who had had the special training pharmacists had should receive a commission.

Among the letters received was one from the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, pointing out that the increased cost of production and postage made it necessary to increase the subscription by 2/6 per member per annum. As this required serious consideration, it was decided to adjourn the discussion until the March meeting.

The really important business was the receiving the resignation of the Secretary. The President (Mr. W. H. Porter) read the letter of resignation which he had received from Mr. J. H. Young. The resignation was accepted with deep regret by every member of the Council. It was felt that nothing they could say would add to the deep regard Mr. Young knew they all had for him. Mr. T. M. Young was then appointed Secretary of the society. This met with the unanimous approval of the Council. Mr. T. M. Young had shown marked ability during the time he had been acting as Secretary, and the society was fortunate in securing his services as their Secretary.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The half-yearly meeting of the society was held the same evening at 9 p.m. This late hour was chosen in order to give every member a chance to be present after he had closed. There was a fair attendance, but nothing like the number that should have been there, and one missed old faces.

The Secretarial Position.—After the usual business had been disposed of, the President (Mr. W. H. Porter) drew attention to the fact that at the Board and Council meetings held in the afternoon they had received and accepted the resignation of the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Young. Mr. Young had been their Secretary for 24 years, and it was impossible to estimate the amount of work he had done. Pharmacy owed a debt of gratitude to him, as he had not only been Secretary and Registrar, but a good friend to every chemist and apprentice he had come in contact with, and he was sure that Mr. Young could look back with pride on the work he had done, more especially as he had seen the society grow from babyhood into strong, vigorous manhood, and had seen most of his desires completed. His son, Mr. Tom Young, who had been acting Secretary and Registrar during his father's absence, had been appointed to fill the position, and he knew they would agree with him that the appointment was the correct one, and he felt sure they could congratulate themselves on having secured such an able and courteous successor to Mr. J. H. Young.

Paper by Secretary.—The President then read a paper written by Mr. T. M. Young, of which the following is an abstract:—

DISPENSING FOR THE PERMANENT STAFF.

The Society is now a contractor to the Defence Department for the supply of medicines and dressings, through the agency of its individual members, and the scheme is working in a smooth and satisfactory manner. Without touching on the details of how the management was put into running order, it is worth considering how it was to be kept in that condition. Before the Society tendered, the work was being conducted by three dispensaries, and the military men had to get their requirements met at one of these three places, and had to take what was given them. Now nearly 100 pharmacies are at the disposal of the department. Necessarily the attention and quality of the drugs supplied should be of the very best. Any other sort of treatment can be got elsewhere. Although the first quarter's cheque is not yet available, it is safe to say that the scheme will work out satisfactorily from a purely financial point of view. But it is desired by the Council

that committee will not treat the matter from a purely monetary standpoint, but look upon it as what it really is—service, primarily to the Defence Department, and incidentally to the Commonwealth generally—that pharmacy can and will render if necessary to all the powers that be. The Society has received prominence which probably no other circumstances would allow, and in matters pharmaceutical, the Society will be consulted in the future if the Commonwealth becomes interested in their schemes. The Society went to a good deal of trouble to obtain this status, and it will be a breach of honour and good faith if it is lost through negligence or any other cause on the part of the members. The longer the members hold this contract, a wider respect for pharmacists and pharmacy will be engendered among military men.

A.A.M.C. Reserve and Pharmacists on Active Service.

This subject is of live interest at present, and the relationship of pharmacists to the Defence Department is a very real one. It was rightly contended that a quartermaster of medical stores should be a pharmacist, and pharmacists will maintain that contention with every means at their disposal, and at all times. A medical man would be ready to admit that he has not the experience of prices and qualities which a qualified pharmacist attains in the everyday conduct of his business. Apart from that, the medical man is needed for the purpose for which he is specially trained—the care of the sick and wounded. No other calling enables a man to settle down at once to the ordering of pharmaceuticals and A.A.M.C. supplies as well as a pharmacist. The appointment of pharmacists as commissioned men has been slow in arriving, but the fact of Mr. Fox (now captain) filling the position of lieutenant-quartermaster of A.A.M.C. in South Australia is a great step forward for pharmaceutical recognition in this branch of the service. At present the anomaly exists that dentists are given commissioned rank at once, but a pharmacist must enlist for general service as a private, and take the chance of being drafted into A.A.M.C. The efforts of those concerned will not slacken until this anomaly is removed. It is gratifying to know that, as far as the reserve is concerned, the Society has been asked to nominate a person to hold the position of honorary captain to be Senior Pharmacist on the reserve in this State, which means that pharmacy takes its place with medicine on terms of equality in military work. For those pharmacists serving abroad as sergeant compounders or other non-com. rank, the appointment to commissions will be most gratifying. Who will say that the recognition is not deserved? The same applies to those registered pharmacists who are now waiting to go abroad with A.I.F.

An explanation seems necessary in view of the prevailing idea that pharmacists simply by joining the reserve can drop into active commissions at once. That is not so. It must be clearly understood that for a time, at any rate, a pharmacist must join for general service, and ask for an allotment to A.A.M.C., lodging with the authorities copies of his qualifications, and must wait for appointment as a sergeant. Then, according to seniority, he might obtain commissioned rank when his unit leaves Australia. Joining the reserve does not imply or demand service abroad, although it is possible a reservist might be called upon to perform home duties. Applications have been sent in by several pharmacists, and if these appointments are approved, the reserve in South Australia will be on a sound basis. The medical and dental reserves are not limited to a small number, and there is no reason to suppose that the pharmacists' reserve will be limited to a dozen.

Apprentices War Relief.

Under the "Apprentices (War Service) Relief Act 1915," pharmacists' apprentices are concerned, and masters should make themselves clear on the main points, which are as follows:—

"The Act applies to apprentices who have enlisted before the passing of the Act as well as those enlisting after such passing.

"The absence of an apprentice from his employment in consequence of his being on active service, does not constitute a breach of his indentures, nor 'subject him to suffer anything to his prejudice thereunder' in the way of penalty or punishment.

"The indentures are suspended from the time of enlistment until three months have elapsed from the date the apprentice ceases to be on active service. The only provision for time to be 'knocked off' the term of apprenticeship is in sec. 5, when 'he has actually served four years in the aggregate, or at such earlier time as his employer, with the approval in writing of the Minister, thinks fit.'

This means that an employer can deduct what he considers to be a fair thing. A boy who has only served two years at the time of his enlistment can hardly be allowed the other two years off even if he were on active service for that length of time, but it would be reasonable to deduct six to twelve months. The Board might make a recommendation to the Minister that pharmaceutical apprentices who come back should receive this allowance, which would make the total apprenticeship served three years. If an apprentice wishes to continue his apprenticeship, he must give a notice in writing to his employer within three months after being on active service, and within that time resume work. Should he fail to do this, the indentures shall be deemed to be cancelled.

This provision is reasonable, as a master may find himself left in a difficulty, waiting for the returned boy to make up his mind perhaps for an indefinite period.

Remuneration on resuming for apprentices who have attained the age of 21 and discharged from military duty, is to be at the rate of "the highest rate fixed by the indentures." In other cases, i.e., if an apprentice is under 21, the time during which he has been on active service shall . . . . . be deemed to have been time during which he was worked under his indentures." That is if a boy enlists in his second year and comes back

in what would be his fourth the wages shall be at fourth-year rate though not more than a twelve-month rise will be allowed in this reckoning, that is to say, if a first-year apprentice goes away and comes back in his fourth, he does not receive fourth-year pay, but third year.

Section 7 provides that "Any apprentice who has enlisted for active service and has afterwards resumed work shall, until the completion of his apprenticeship, attend for technical instruction at any school or class approved by the Minister, and any fees which become payable by the apprentice in consequence of his so attending shall be paid by the Minister."

This measure relieves the Pharmacy Board of making the special legislation which was spoken of some months ago, and is, of course, useful for other callings. It would seem that everything possible is done for the apprentices.

The New Department of Chemistry.

This is essentially an outcome of the war, and has an indirect, though interesting, bearing on pharmacy. Its object is to help to build up the industries of the country in such a manner as to make Australia independent of foreign produce in the future. Perhaps no branch of industry has depended so much on the Central Powers for supplies as pharmacy the world over, and all regretted the scandalous neglect of the coal-tar industry by-products, which has caused the present difficulties, particularly with regard to the commoner synthetic drugs. The Department of Chemistry might ultimately remove this reproach, but it is unwise to build on much hope in this connection.

It is impossible to predict what might be demanded of pharmacists in the future by the military authorities, but as the war went on the questions "When will I have to do my bit, and in what way?" will be constantly with us. It is safe to say that some are expecting to be called up for service at no distant date, and all feel that the times are unsettled and unsettling. Never before in the history of pharmacy has the necessity for organisation been so apparent, and the Council urges members for their individual and mutual interests to be loyal, and to keep in close touch and sympathy with it as their executive body. Only by keen co-operation can the welfare of pharmacy be guarded. Should military necessity make further calls on pharmacists the Council asks for the ungrudging support of members in any effort that has to be made to carry out a new scheme whatever it may be.

The Retiring Secretary.

Mr. Hustler referred to the resignation of Mr. Young. He thought the Council should not merely accept the resignation of one who had done so much for pharmacy. He would like to see Mr. Young presented with some tangible recognition of his labours. He, for one, knew of the enormous amount of energy which Mr. Young had put forth for the benefit of the Society. He moved that the Society make a presentation of an illuminated address to Mr. Young, with the photographs of the members of the Council thereon, and signed by the members. Mr. Guenther seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

The Honour Medal.—The President introduced Mr. R. J. Guenther, the successful candidate for the Honour Medal. This trophy was for the student who came top in the final examination in the same year as the Pharmacy class course was taken. The Secretary said that Mr. Guenther had obtained an aggregate of 80 per cent. in the subjects of his final. The President, in presenting the medal, complimented the winner on his success. Mr. Guenther, in responding, said that any measure of success he had attained was due to the careful training he had received from his employer, Mr. Maurice Moore.

The President's Medal.—The winner of the medal was Mr. R. M. Young. The samples which were submitted were exceedingly good, and obtained 90 per cent. of marks. In the absence of the winner, the medal was presented to his brother, who briefly replied on his behalf.

The Chemical Industry.—During the discussion which followed Mr. Young's paper, Mr. Coudrey said that duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes would greatly help to establish the chemical industry on a basis to compete with enemy products. Mr. Coudrey has been a strong advocate for duty-free alcohol for many years, and one is glad to see that he still sticks to his guns. Mr. Gryst said that the air seemed to be so full of militarism that no thought seemed to be given to manufacturing. He was sorry to see that so little notice had been taken of the preparations which had been made for the President's medal. There had recently been established (in Adelaide) a Chemical Department by the Government, but there was no chance for pharmacists to get on the staff, as only degree men or F.C.S.'s were required. Did they not think that the time had arrived when the young men of marked ability should be given a chance to take a higher education in order to fit them for some of those positions? We were all complaining about the scarcity of chemicals, etc. Why not make some move in order to assist the younger man? They complained very bitterly about German methods, but did they not think they could learn a lot from them? The preparations which were lying on the table, and the working notes and essays (which had scarcely been noticed), were the very foundation of a chemical works. The young man who had given his time and knowledge to produce such preparations should be encouraged to push forward in that particular work. How many brilliant young men in Pharmacy had had to drop their ideals simply because they had to earn their living when a timely helping hand might have produced a brilliant chemist equal to any in the world and of untold value to Australia!

Captain Fox spoke at great length on military matters, and pointed out the necessity for pharmacists to acquire the special knowledge required by the military authorities, so that there should be no question of their ability to perform their allotted task. He spoke appreciatively of the good work done by the P.D.L. directors in con-

nection with this matter. Finally, on behalf of those present, he thanked the President for his kindness in providing refreshments.

Chemist Retail Defence.

Yet another move forward is being made by this energetic Pharmaceutical Association. The executive has decided to issue debentures at 5 per cent. for five years with a view to raising one hundred pounds with which to further the interests of the members. As this is a move in the right direction, it is to be hoped that members will readily take up shares.

J. H. Young, Secretary, Registrar and Friend.

Mr. Young, still a young man in years, but an old man as far as experience and knowledge is concerned, has at last found it necessary to retire from active service (for a time at least). This retirement from the work he loved best was not made in the interest of himself, but is one of those many self-sacrifices he has made for the benefit of others, and in this particular instance was prompted by a desire to render happy and comfortable the declining years of an aged mother he loved well enough to sink self for her happiness. What can be more beautiful or more beautifully express the man's nature! Twenty four or five years ago a meeting of chemists was called with a view of forming a Society. Mr. Young was not invited, simply because he was not known; but he was determined he should be known, so he found out when and where the meeting was to be held and went and was made Secretary. That was the beginning of better things for Pharmacy in South Australia. It was uphill work, but he was backed by good solid men, such as Messrs. Main, Grundy, Geo. Parker and Hutton (now dead), Messrs. Hill, Harry Bickford, Luther Scammell, John White, J. Porter, who were the pioneers. Mr. Young was the boy of the family, and a very happy family it was. The little back room in Hutt-street, if it could only speak, could tell many a tale of debates long and serious, when Mr. Hill, the lawyer of the party, Mr. Grundy, the careful judge, Geo. Parker, who held the stakes (I mean, was Treasurer), John Porter and John White use to thrash out matters of importance to the future generation. Later on others were induced to take up the running, and we find the same little room being used by men such as Messrs. Harry Bickford, Luther Scammell, and Howard Whitbread formulating University duties and examinations. Then came still a younger generation in the persons of Messrs. Cowling, Glover, Magarey, Newberry, Gyst, Hustler, Fox, L. S. Cooper, Baker, Porter, S. A. Cooper, Gaentler, and Snook. Through all these changes Mr. Young was the strong man who held the reins. He had high ideals, and I think he can claim to have attained those ideals.

Pharmaceutical Education was ever uppermost in his mind. His was the mind that conceived the University Education for Pharmacists and arranged the details of both education and examination.

He has represented South Australia in every State where a conference has been held during the last 24 years, and it was always noticeable that when he started to talk every one settled down to listen intently, as they knew he had something well worth hearing.

That he was a capable pharmacist and teacher is shown by the fact that more Presidents' medals have been won by his apprentices than any other. Many men have passed through his hands, and can have nothing but pleasant memories of their apprenticeship days.

He took a keen interest in religious movements, and was at one time or other Sunday-school teacher, Superintendent, Sidesman, and Synodsman for St. John's Church, and now he lays down his work for a little while, and it must be with satisfaction and pride, when he can say he has attained his desires, and has handed over the reins to his son, of whom he may justly say he is well pleased.

That he was held in high estimation by his fellows is proved by the fact that in years gone by he was presented with a silver tea and coffee service, and in later years with a gold watch and chain and purse of sovereigns, and now it is proposed to give him an address.

Futility of Perpetuating German Names.

Mr. L. R. Scammell (managing director of Messrs. F. H. Faulding and Co.) referred in the public press during the month to the statement of the Minister of Customs relative to the high cost of drugs. He said an official like the Minister of Customs should be careful when he referred to highly technical subjects. He spoke of lysol as a drug, whereas it was a 48 per cent. solution of cresylic acid made by carefully saponifying the acid. The Minister mentioned that lysol, which formerly was imported wholly from Germany, was now being made in Australia. As a matter of fact, local manufacturers had long ago expended large sums of money in introducing the cresylic preparation to the notice of the medical profession, which was a conservative body. Despite their efforts, they could not get a hearing when endeavouring to urge its use as a substitute for lysol, although it was equal to —and in the case of creodol better than—the lysol made in Germany. The Minister had also stated that aspirin was being made in Australia. Both the British and Federal Governments had adopted an unwise policy, he thought, in allowing manufacturers in England and Australia to make lysol or aspirin and other synthetic chemicals, which were formerly German patents, and to sell them under the same names. They should be changed, for at present the German proprietary names for them were being perpetuated, which would prove a huge advantage to the Teutons when the war was over. The Germans could return to their manufacture, and, the names being the same, there would be nothing to distinguish the German from the other.

GERMANY'S UNLIMITED RESOURCES.

Germany, said Mr. Scammell, had an advantage over the world in the manufacture of chemicals, because of the almost inexhaustible supply of potash in the salt mines of Saxony, which yielded about 10 per cent. of potash. In order to supply the needs of America alone it was necessary to raise 10,000,000 tons of the salts, and separate from that huge quantity the 1,000,000 tons of potash required for the United States. From those figures it could be imagined how much more was necessary for supplying other nations, for Germany, before the war, gave the world 90 per cent. of the chemical products used. Many thousands of men were employed in the chemical work of separating the calcium, potash, magnesium, sodium, bromides, and iodides from the salts obtained in the Stassfurt mines, which thus formed a chemical training school for the young men of the nation. Needless to say, the employment of so many men led to further chemical research. It took years of investigation before the items he had enumerated could be successfully extracted from the salts. That was only done by close application to scientific studies, by which students were led on to greater knowledge, with the result that Germany quickly acquired world supremacy where chemicals and drugs were concerned. In England and Australia there had been a tendency to devote too much attention to sport, and as long as that tendency existed, neither could hope to equal the attainments of the Germans in the matter of science. One of the essentials, if Australia intended to establish herself as a manufacturer of the things which had been so jealously kept by Germany, was the administration of a sound grounding in chemistry and physics in the schools, so that when the boys grew older they could take their places in the march of progress to the benefit of the State and themselves.

Queensland News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Business in Queensland.

"After a storm comes a calm, and after a calm comes a storm again." Such was the soliloquy of down-at-heel tramp with his ancient and battered frock coat, torn from neck to the heel, and tied by a piece of cord round his middle, overheard by the writer in an Old Country town many years ago, while the aforesaid tramp was steering his way to his favourite hostelry. This is a fair exposition of life in any part of the world, and it is equally true of business. A sane philosophy, such as the above expression represents, is calculated to tide most people over a period of stress and storm.

The unusual briskness of business experienced during Christmastide has been followed by a period of calm, a calm which has undoubtedly a cheerful side. The break-up of the drought has been fairly general, the countryside is rapidly acquiring a luscious green appearance, and both cattle and sheep are rapidly recovering from a state of emaciation.

The past month has been especially noted for the trying atmospheric conditions which have accompanied the change. Though the temperature has not been excessively high, the humidity of the atmosphere has been very trying. In the southern parts of the State the warm, moist atmosphere of the day has been followed by fairly cool nights, and the unpleasant sticky condition of one's person was remedied for the night by a cold shower on returning from business. Not so, however, further north. People, lying about on verandahs for coolness at night, experienced a cool change in the morning, and, as a result, got chills, sore backs, lumbago, stiff necks, etc., all of which contribute to the takings of the chemist. Through the ignorance of many local town and shire councils sanitation is in a deplorable condition, in consequence of which typhoid and typhus is fairly prevalent. All this tends to maintain chemists' takings. Chemists in the large towns appear to be kept at least in bread and butter, and a little more; but in the smaller towns, where drought has struck the district badly, the tale is not so good.

Stocks of synthetic chemicals are getting very short, in some cases they are quite unobtainable, notwithstanding the high prices offered and obtained. The military authorities in Brisbane are going in for extensive buying, which will have the effect of further reducing available stock.

Correspondents in some of the Queensland towns bewail the lack of unity among the members of the craft, which affects the prices they obtain for their drugs adversely.

At the moment of writing, appearances indicate that business generally is in the trough of a wave, and that within a few months it will be soaring towards the crest. We trust this prediction will be fulfilled.

Visitors to Brisbane.

During the month, pharmaceutical visitors to Brisbane included the following:—Mr. C. H. Hughes, of Maryborough; Mr. W. H. Green, of Townsville, who is journeying further south; Mr. J. Daley, of Boonah; Mr. E. Griffiths, of Killarney; Mr. J. Drew, of Chinchilla; H. Aitcheson, of Charters Towers; R. G. Dalrymple, of Mullimbimbi, N.S.W.; W. G. Piper, of Melbourne, and Mr. J. C. Ramsay, of Toowoomba.

Visit of Mr. W. G. Piper, of Melbourne.

A meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was called to meet Mr. W. G. Piper, of Melbourne. The themes of Mr. Piper's discourse were—1st, the new Pharmacists' Corps; (2) National Health Insurance, which was not considered by the members as of immediate importance; (3) the increased cost of his journal to subscribers.

Thermometers.

At a recent disposal of stock in a Brisbane shop recently, a cheap line of thermometers were exposed in the window. A customer, evidently from the bush, after seeing this line, entered and made a purchase of one, but before doing so

[illegible] the assistant if it would [illegible] as the amount of red [illegible] appeared [illegible] Yes" said the salesman, it will [illegible] right it will place the instrument [illegible] in boiling water to join up the liquid. The pharmacist or salesman will doubtless enquire whether a sale was effected. It was.

Military Pharmacists.

Much dissatisfaction prevails among military pharmacists [illegible] with regard to the rank attached to them. At present, there are close on 1200 men in the camps and hospitals in Queensland, and though there are several qualified and registered pharmacists in the dispensaries, there is only one holding the rank of sergeant, the lowest rank a pharmacist is supposed to hold.

It has come to the attention of the writer that a transhipment recently left Australia without a qualified dispenser. After it had been two days at sea the M.O. in charge picked out a private named Cunningham, who had no knowledge of dispensing, and placed him in charge of the dispensary. It is difficult to verify this, as the information was supplied by letter written by the said dispenser to a pharmacist in the A.M.C. Camp, at Enoggera, and by him told to the writer.

Lieutenant Doyle has been called up for service. His duties are those of Quartermaster, to purchase and take charge of stores. It is estimated that Lieut. Doyle will save to the Government considerably more than his salary in his purchases.

Nothing further has transpired re the formation of the promised Pharmacists' Corps, excepting that its strength has been gazetted. The reserve officers appointed some years ago constitute, according to the P.M.O., a portion of the Commissioned Officers. The Hon. Captain thinks he should have the selection of his own officers. There are now only two to be appointed, but no further appointments will be made until the present tinged sheet has been straightened out. It has been urged, but we know not with what effect, that those who have stood the burden and heat of the day have a prior claim to new blood.

The primary necessity of first-aid work, to relieve medical men of a portion of their duties, has been recommended as part of the training of the members of the pharmacists' corps. There is no reason why an A.M.C. pharmaceutical officer should not undergo the ordinary training of the A.M.C. private or N.C.O., as well as training in infantry drill, yet it is possible that too much emphasis can be laid upon this, with the result that the pharmacist may degenerate into the position of flunkey to the medical officers. There is, in reality, plenty of purely pharmaceutical work to engage their attention without this.

New Hospital Friendly Societies' Dispensary.

The new Dispensary, situated in George-street, Brisbane, was opened with great *eclat* on Saturday afternoon last. The ceremony of opening was performed by the Premier, Mr. Ryan, who dilated on the [illegible] which had attended the work of the dispensary, on the advantages of co-operation, and of State enterprises, which had proved so advantageous to the people. Presumably he had in mind the State butchery, and the other minor enterprises which the State intended to participate in. He thought it was the duty of the State to see that chemists were supplied with pure drugs. He also struck a note that members of the craft should do well to ponder over, namely, that there should be no secret remedies. He thought there should be an official analyst's statement on the outside showing the ingredients, etc., and the cost of the material. He evidently places more confidence in limitations of an analyst's ability than that person can legitimately lay claim to himself. A public man, in speaking, doubtlessly gathers momentum, which carries him beyond his correct limits. He expressed the opinion that a country like Australia should not require to import drugs when it possessed all the necessary ingredients for their manufacture. In this remark he had undoubtedly found the right track to a certain extent, notwithstanding it has the faults of the layman who has only a glimmering of the truth.

Western Australia.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Treatment of Venereal Disease.

The Western Australian Health Amendment Act, 1915, defines "venereal disease" as meaning and including gonorrhoea, syphilis (including congenital syphilis), soft chancre, venereal warts and granuloma. No person other than a medical practitioner, or a person acting under the direct instructions of such a practitioner, shall attend upon or prescribe for any person suffering from any venereal disease under a penalty of £50 or six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Prescriptions dispensed to a patient of a medical practitioner by a registered chemist are exempted. A registered chemist may also sell any patent or proprietary medicine which has been approved by the Commissioner of Health.

A further clause provides that a registered chemist may sell any drug so long as it is not prescribed by him for the cure or alleviation of any venereal disease. Permits may be granted to certain persons to sell patent and proprietary medicines, but this clause is limited to persons ten miles or more distant from a registered chemist.

Considerable credit is due to the Pharmaceutical Society for the foresight shown in connection with this measure. As originally drafted it would have inflicted great hardships on pharmacists. A great deal of quiet work was done to secure the amendment of the Bill, which in its final shape is much more acceptable than it was when it was first introduced. It is in connection with matters of this sort that the value of organised effort is so apparent. How any pharmacist can remain outside of the organisation which in one way and another is constantly protecting his interests, is one of those mysteries which apparently will never be fathomed. Self interest alone should constitute an irresistible reason for affiliation, but even if this aspect were

lost sight of, the inherent sense of fairness common to Britishers should convince every pharmacist where his duty lay. Here is a concrete case where invaluable service has been rendered to pharmacy generally (not only in Western Australia, but in other States where similar legislation is pending). Pharmacists must be sadly unappreciative of the work which has been done on their behalf if they remain adamant to the request of their leaders for moral and financial support when such is necessary. Fortunately in all the States this co-operation is freely and ungrudgingly given by the majority of the craft, but, regrettable as it is to have to admit, there are still those who are content to accept the service of others, and at others' expense reap the benefits accruing from the disinterested and unselfish labours of those who are devoting their time and attention to the improvement of pharmacy generally.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at Hobart on January 20.

Present — Messrs. M. Rushton (President), H. T Gould, H. Sidwell, and the Registrar (Mr. James Reid). Mr. T. James sent an apology The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

Correspondence.—The Honourable the Chief Secretary wrote acknowledging receipt of the Board's letters regarding Launceston Hospital and the Zeehan Hospital Dispensary. Mr. Graham renewed his application for a poisons licence, but the matter was held over, as the Registrar stated that the papers were not yet in order.

The Editor of the "Chemist and Druggist" wrote for the Board's confirmation of the dates of the various reciprocity agreements. The Registrar was instructed to supply the information asked for.

Reciprocity with South Australia.—Registrar reported that on the 14th instant he had wired to the Registrar of the South Australian Board asking him if possible to send on draft of reciprocity agreement in time for this meeting. He read a telegram received in reply, to the effect that the agreement was exactly as the Victorian one, and if not received in time not to delay formal action. Mr. J. McGrath applied for registration in Tasmania, on his South Australian certificate, and it was resolved that the matter be deferred pending the completion of the reciprocity agreement.

Returning Officer's Report. — The Registrar read the report of the returning officer (Mr. J. T. Weaver), in which he declared Messrs. Martin, Rushton, and Harry Sidwell elected as members of the Board.

Special Examination Refused. — A candidate who had failed at the last intermediate examination wrote asking to be allowed to sit again in March, but after consultation with the Chairman of Examiners, and the President, a reply had been sent that his request could not be acceded to. The reply was approved.

Poisons Act. — The Commissioner of Police wrote thanking the Board for its letter of thanks and appreciation. Registrar reported that Dr. Robertson, the newly-appointed Chief Health Officer, had telephoned asking the Board's views on the Poisons Bill recently drafted by the Government. The President stated that on receipt of the message he had interviewed Dr. Robertson, who had stated that he favoured the administration of the Act by the Pharmacy Board. It was reported that a warning circular had been sent to a Launceston storekeeper, who had been reported to be selling medicines. The manufacturer of a headache powder in Hobart had also been notified that small stores in the city could not legally sell his goods, and he had promised to collect the stock already out and to refrain from selling in future.

Australian Science Association. — Mr. C. L. Butchers, General Secretary of the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference, wrote forwarding further nominations for the position of President of the Chemistry Section. Decision was deferred until next meeting.

British Pharmacopœia.—The Registrar was instructed to remind the Honourable the Chief Secretary that the new edition had not yet been gazetted, and to request that this might be done as early as possible.

Annual Licenses.—It was reported that so far sixty-one licenses had been issued for the current year.

Accounts amounting to £7 5s. 7d. were passed for payment, and the meeting terminated.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at the registered office, on 17th February.

Present—Messrs. M. Rushton, J. T. Weaver, H. T. Gould, T. James, and H. Sidwell. Apology fgrom Mr C. Eberhard.

President.—On the motion of Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. James, Mr. Martin Rushton was unanimously re-elected President for the third time, and took the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

Science Conference, 1917.—Subject to his acceptance, Mr. Charles E. Towl, of Melbourne, was elected President of the Pharmaceutical Section, on the motion of Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Weaver. Messrs. M. Rushton, C. Eberhard and H. T. Gould were elected Vice-Presidents.

Poisons Licence.—Thomas Graham's application being supported by the necessary certificates was now approved.

Belgian Relief Fund.—Mr. Butchers forwarded statement of the fund, showing a net result of £986, which was deemed very satisfactory.

Preliminary Examination.—R. Bradley, of Launceston, forwarded an entry for the March

Examination.—Registrar reported that he was making the necessary arrangements.

Messrs. H. J. Hastings, J. Coombe and Widdowson wrote on routine matters.

Sale by Storekeepers.—Registrar reported that warning notices had been sent out to seven country storekeepers, who had been reported as selling medicines.

Registration in Tasmania.—Mr. James A. Martin applied for registration on his New South Wales certificates. The papers being in order, the application was approved.

Indentures.—Miss L. A. Stephenson to J. H. Lithgow, were approved and ordered to be registered from the 24th January. Miss N. M. Gilmore to A. J. E. Miller were deferred owing to examination certificate not being produced.

Reciprocity with South Australia.—South Australian Registrar forwarded agreement for execution by this Board. Registrar stated that as the agreement had just come to hand that morning, he had not had time to compare it with the draft. Resolved that, if in order, the President and Registrar be authorised to affix the seal of the Board to the agreement, and that the formal approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to the arrangement in terms of Section 34 of the Act be requested.

Professor Howard.—Registrar drew attention to Howard's advertisement offering medical treatment and medicines for sale. He had sent a warning notice as regards the sale of medicines, and this part of the advertisement had been discontinued. Resolved that the attention of the Medical Council be drawn to the advertisement.

Metric System.—Attention was drawn to a report of a serious error on the mainland, in dispensing a prescription written in the metric system, and emphasising the desirability of candidates being examined in prescriptions written thereon at their examinations. The President stated that apparently Tasmania was ahead of some of the other States, inasmuch as for the past four years candidates had been tested in reading prescriptions under that system.

Annual accounts for the year 1915 were submitted and adopted.

Mr. P. Fry was re-elected Auditor.

Finance.—Cash balance reported £101/10/2, after paying accounts passed to the value of £4/13/6. It was resolved that £50 be transferred from the current account to the Savings Bank account.

Valuation Board.—This matter was again deferred pending replies to enquiries which were being made.

The annual lists of the Queensland, New South Wales, Victorian and South Australian Boards were tabled.

Annual List.—Registrar submitted draft list for 1916, and was instructed to publish same in the Government Gazette.

Enemy Trade.—The President read a reply to an enquiry he had made regarding sale of enemy goods, which stated that such sale either by wholesaler or retailer of goods bearing any of the trade marks referred to in the proclamation under the Patents Trade Marks and Designs Act 1914-15, would be illegal after three months from the 12th ultimo.; i.e., on and after April 11th next.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on January 20. Present: Messrs. W. G. Burton (President), J. A. Crisp, T. James, and H. Sidwell.

The draft report for submission to the annual meeting was approved and adopted.

Correspondence.—The proprietors of the "Chemist and Druggist" wrote announcing an increased cost in the journals to start with January, 1917. It was resolved that the offer of the management for the continuation of the contract at the higher rates be accepted. The Registrar of the Western Australian Society and the Director General of Medical Services, wrote regarding the appointment of Senior Pharmacist in the A.M.C. The Chairman explained that there had been some delay in the appointment of a Captain Pharmacist in Tasmania, but he anticipated that an appointment would be made at an early date, when the appointment of subordinates and the formation of the Corps of Pharmacists would be proceeded with. Mr. C. L. Butchers wrote forwarding a list of the nominations for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia. Mr. I. R. Elliott wrote from Launceston, as to the procedure re enrolling as pharmacist under the new military regulations for Base Hospitals, etc. The Secretary explained that he had enquired into the matter, and had sent Mr. Elliott a reply in terms of the President's remarks. The meeting then adjourned to enable the annual meeting to be held.

The annual meeting was held at Hobart on January 20. The President (Mr. W. A. Burton) presided over a small attendance.

The annual report and statement of accounts to 31st December, 1915, were read and adopted. These were as follow:—

Gentlemen,

Your Council have pleasure in again meeting you, and presenting their report for the year 1915.

Owing to the long continued illness of both the Chairman and the Secretary, your Council has not been as active during the year as usual, but matters of urgency have in most instances been arranged by the Pharmacy Board, to whom the thanks of members are due.

The chief matter dealt with was the arranging for the supply of medicine, etc., for convalescent soldiers, which was done at the request of the Director-General of Medical Services. After reference to kindred societies throughout the Commonwealth, a tariff was arranged which met with the unanimous support of practically all Tasmanian chemists.

Another matter which received a good deal of consideration was the status of pharmacists in the A.M.C., and your Council is pleased to be able to report that the recognition of the claims of pharmacists by the military authorities has now been attained, and the appointment of a Captain Pharmacist is now being arranged, and as soon as this is done the enrolment of his staff will be proceeded with.

The roll remains the same as last year, viz., fifty-four, and the financial position is disclosed in the accounts submitted herewith.

WALTER G. BURTON, Chairman.

Financial statement to 31st December, 1915:—Revenue—To balance from last year, £9 10s. 10d.; subscriptions received, £24 3s.; interest, 12s. 6d.; £34 6s. 4d. Expenditure—Subscription to C. and D., £13 6s. 8d.; salary and general expenses, £14; balance forward, £6 19s. 8d; £34 6s. 4d. W. G. Burton, Chairman. James Reid, Sec. Examined and certified correct. Michael Mason, auditor. 20/1/16.

The only nominations received for the three vacancies on the Council were those of the retiring members. The Chairman therefore declared Messrs. H. Sidwell, T. James and S. B. Brownell elected. Mr. M. Mason was re-elected auditor.

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To The Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Pharmacists and the A.M.C. Reserve.

Sir,—It is made to appear, from various comments in the pharmaceutical press, that pharmacists in the past have not taken advantage of the opportunity that offered to join the A.M.C. Reserve. Insofar as Western Australia is concerned, I should like very much to refute such inference. From the very first, now some five years ago, great interest was taken in the matter, with the result that a number of pharmacists joined the reserve, and I am positive many more would have done so had it not been for the fact that it was impossible to get instruction in the military part of the duties appertaining to the Hon. Lieutenantship. Repeated applications were made to the military authorities to afford facilities at camps, etc., but in every case without avail. Under such circumstances, it can easily be understood that to a certain extent interest waned. Within the last few days I have vainly endeavoured to get a correct list of those pharmacists upon the reserve, but I find that several gentlemen who joined, and attended a lecture or two, have never been gazetted, nor do their names appear upon any official register.—Yours faithfully,

EDWARD MAYHEW.

Perth, W.A., 14/1/16.

To the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Trade After the War.

Sir,—I have been asked by a number of pharmacists to forward you the enclosed extract from the *Bulletin* of January 20 for publication in your columns. I would not ask you to do this were it not for the fact that the quotation has been freely commented upon here as it appeared in the official journal of the Pharmaceutical Society. Are we not justified in refusing to trade with Germany? To insinuate that we are actuated by "selfish inspirations" is unworthy, and is an insult to our patriotism and intelligence.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Sydney, 15/2/16.

GERMAN TRADE.

(For the "Bulletin.")

The Australians have tender hearts when the fight is over, and it is usual to find them handing round cigarettes, sweets, and other treasured luxuries. This is the British temper. Yet, in face of this universal sentiment, limited sections are trying to make the community commit itself to a policy of unrelenting refusal to trade with our present enemies for years after the conclusion of the war! What are the selfish inspirations? "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia."

We cannot well expect to stop their trade,
We do not even wish that it should end;
Things will come neatly branded "German-made,"
When we have ceased the trenches to defend.

The war will end in settled calm and peace,
And smiles will twist our mouth in various-wise;
Trades battle with the latest shot shall cease,
And hate give place to gentler exercise.

Mind you, we do not want the German's wares,
We do not want him or his ships, or ways;
But, in defiance of our toils and cares,
There must be German trade, because it pays.

Oh, yes. The things will come. In dull despair
We may sit down and wait or watch or pray,
Or hasten to get drunk or tear our hair,
But Germany will never keep away.

For, viewing this great matter in the wise,
Large light of all that ever went before,
There seems no hope that anyone will rise
With sense enough to simply shut the door.

N.S.W. PAT O'MAORI.

To the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. a British Firm.

Sir,—Certain malicious statements, which are calculated to injure us, and which have apparently originated with persons having interested motives, are being circulated, implying that our firm, Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., is, wholly or in part, German or of German origin

We [illegible] to contradict these statements most emphatically, as they are entirely without foundation. No German, or anyone of German origin, has ever been a member of the firm, or held any share or interest in it, nor has there ever been any German capital in the business.

The business is entirely British, with its head quarters and principal works in London, England, and with an establishment and extensive works at Sydney, Australia, and also with establishments at Cape Town, Montreal, Bombay, Shanghai, New York, Milan and Buenos Ayres.

Mr Henry S. Wellcome, who is a British subject, and has only English blood in his veins, is, and has been for more than twenty years, the sole proprietor.

We shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your journal.—Yours, etc.,

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

London, 17th December, 1915.

To the Editor of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sardonic.

SIR,—It is a matter of surprise to me, and exceeding regret that such a letter as that appearing under the name of "Sardonic" should have been published in a section of the Pharmaceutical Press (*Chemist and Druggist*, January, 1916). The contentions as set out in the letter are so irrelevant and truly sardonic, that it is hard to believe that any qualified pharmacist would have indited it. Reading the letter between the lines, it is, in my opinion, an absolute insult to the many years of patient endeavour on the part of those responsible for pharmaceutical education in Australasia, as also to the Legislative enactments which prescribe the course of study necessary. During my many years of teaching experience, although I admit I have met many aspirants to pharmacy who were of opinion that every subject was superfluous, I have ultimately come to the conclusion that the term of four or five years devoted by the students in order to render themselves satisfactorily proficient in the interest of the public, is, in many cases, only too short. However, I feel certain, at the present juncture that such an effusion as that written by "Sardonic" can only produce ill feeling. The name "compounder" sickens me—as I have had experience of them—and it must be a poor spirited thing that can see any analogy between "compounder" and a modern qualified pharmacist. As you are aware, in England the compounders are the cause of great trouble to pharmacy, but, thank goodness, this difficulty will not now pertain in Australia. I know that the proprietors of a paper are not responsible for opinions of correspondents—but at the same time I feel that the policy of an official journal should be considered in relation to the accepted policy of those who support it.—Yours faithfully,

EDWARD MAYHEW.

Perth, W.A.

P.A.T.A.

New South Wales.

Mr L. Zions, Secretary of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales, issued a circular to members of the Association on January 17, in reference to the decision of the Federal Attorney-General, relative to the suspension of certain enemy trademarks. The circular set out the conditions under which the goods in question could be sold during the prescribed period of three months, and stated that the Council of the Association would immediately take steps to remove from the Protected List those lines which were included in the Proclamation. A full list of these was published in our last issue.

Victorian Council Meeting.

The Council met at Melbourne on February 17th, 1916, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:—Messrs. Fripp, Junr. (in the chair), Wood, Ingamells, Drake, Sayle, Bartleman and the Secretary. Apology received from Mr. Wasley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Arising out of the minutes, the Secretary reported that he had again visited Geelong, and that he had been received by the Board of the U.F.S. Dispensary. The committee promised to submit a report on the matter at a later date. As no reply had as yet been received, the Secretary was instructed to write to enquire if any steps had been taken by the Geelong Dispensary.

Nestles' Milk Foods.—The Secretary read a letter received from this Company in reply to his letter of December 21st, in which the Manager promised to thoroughly go into the matter of the cutting of Nestles' Food that was going on. No reply had been received so far, and after fully discussing the position, it was moved and seconded that Nestles' Food be crossed off the list, as the Proprietors were not carrying out their part of the agreement.

Allenburys Foods.—The Secretary read the reply received from Messrs. Allen and Hanbury's in reply to his of 21st of December. After discussing the matter fully, it was agreed that the Secretary write to Messrs. Allen and Hanbury's, giving them two definite cases of cutting, and asking them to take the necessary steps to stop supplies according to their agreement.

The Annual Meeting.—It was decided that this be held at Sargent's Cafe on a date in March, of which members will be advised by circular.

Issue of New List.—It was decided that the issue of a new list be proceeded with, and that this work be undertaken as economically as possible, in view of the increase in the price of paper and in printing. It was further decided

that Pebeco and Messrs. Wulfing & Co 's goods be crossed off the list, as they were on the Enemy List, and also any others that may be in the meantime gazetted as such.

Alterations of Prices.—Messrs. Felton, Grimwade's Formalin Tablets to be 7s. per dozen wholesale, instead of 6s.; the retail minimum to remain the same.

Messrs. Bowen & Co had written that, in view of the heavy cost of ingredients, they were obliged to raise the wholesale price of Laxettes to 13s per dozen, the minimum retail price to be 1s 3d. per tin. This was only to be a temporary arrangement, and that the line would revert to its original price as soon as they were in a position to do so. Members of the retail section thought the margin of profit to them was too low, and they could not see their way clear to accept this price It was agreed to inform Messrs. Bowen & Co. that a minimum of 1s. 6d. would be acceptable if the wholesale price were 14s. per dozen.

Piver's Goods.—The altered prices submitted were accepted.

Messrs. Hermon, Slade & Co. wrote, requesting their Compound Castor Oil Tablets to be removed from the list for the present.

Messrs. Potter & Birks submitted a new list of prices of their goods, which showed an all-round increase. These prices were accepted.

Auditor.—Mr. Barker was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

Resignation of Mr. Wasley.—Mr. Wasley having enlisted, the members congratulated him on his patriotic action, and his resignation was accepted with regret.

Financial—Accounts £47 19s. 4d. were passed for payment.

Re Income Tax.—The Council decided to write to the Commissioner of Taxes protesting against the charge, and pointing out that it should not be taken as a precedent.

Resignations.—Three or four resignations having been received from retail members, it was resolved that the Secretary write to these members asking them to reconsider their decision, at the same time pointing out that taking one line alone (Euthymol Tooth Paste), of which even the smallest chemist sold at least one gross a year, this more than paid the annual subscription, for unless the line were protected its general retail price would be about 10d. Members recognised that if all firms gave the P.A.T.A. such support as Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. did in stopping cutting, matters would be simplified a great deal. Members considered that taking present conditions into account the P.A.T.A. was still progressing. The Council's object was to get all new lines that came along on the list so that a reasonable profit would always be ensured for the chemist. The Secretary was instructed to write to those members who were in arrears, pointing out that even if they wished to resign, their subscriptions for the current year were due and payable.

P. D. L.

The monthly meeting of the directors was held at Melbourne on February 17. Present—The President, Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Francis, Gulliver and White. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Malyon, Mewkill and Peters.

Correspondence outwards and inwards was read and minuted. A cheque for £12 6s. 7d. was received from the Melbourne Fire Office for commission on insurance effected by pharmacists.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—Redmond J. Roche, Fitzroy; James Brinsmead, East Malvern; John E. Fox, Prahran; Robert R. M'Kean, Port Melbourne; Wm. S. Iliffe, Warragul; Fredk. S. T. Sare, Coburg; Geo. G. Blackstock, Williamstown; Barthol mew Farrer, Daylesford.

Wages Board.—The Chairman said that it had come under his notice that a movement towards securing a Wages Board for chemists' assistants was being made. He desired to know whether the Directors wished any action taken in regard to the matter. It was ultimately decided that if the organisers matured their plans a full meeting of pharmacists should be called to consider the matter.

Resignation of Mr Peters.—Mr. A. L. Peters wrote, forwarding his resignation as a Director, as he had entered upon his studies for the medical profession. It had always been a pleasure to him to do what little he could, and he would take advantage of every opportunity which occurred to induce pharmacists to become members. On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. White, it was resolved that Mr. Peters' resignation be accepted with regret, and that a letter be forwarded to him expressing the thanks of the Directors for the valued services he had rendered to the company since its inception.

It was resolved to nominate Mr. A. E. Saver to fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the Bendigo Chemists' Association.

Lodge Dispensing.—A suburban member wrote, asking whether a pharmacist was bound to dispense any prescription which a lodge member brought in, irrespective of the fact whether it was written by the lodge doctor or by a doctor in another town. The matter was referred to the solicitor, who advised that in his opinion the question was one which depended on the wording of the agreement between the particular lodge and the pharmacist. If such an agreement provided that every prescription had to be endorsed by the lodge doctor, then it was the duty of the pharmacist to see that such prescriptions were so endorsed, but in the absence of instructions to the contrary the solicitor was of opinion that the pharmacist was bound to dispense *any* prescription presented by a member. The Secretary reported that he had obtained a copy of an agreement form which was issued by one of the

[illegible] to lodges for signature. According to this agreement the chemist undertook to dispense and provide medicines, lint, leeches, [illegible] and so forth for all members of the [illegible] entitled to obtain such articles. It was pointed out that under this agreement the chemist was in the position that he had practically agreed to provide any medicines that the lodge member cared to ask for. Pharmacists undertaking lodge work should therefore be careful to obtain a signed agreement from the lodge and to make certain what their responsibilities, under such agreement, were. As far as the present case under discussion was concerned, there was no doubt that the pharmacist was bound to dispense prescriptions obtained by a lodge patient from a doctor other than a lodge doctor.

Defence Matters.—A large amount of correspondence was read from the various States in connection with the position of Army pharmacists, and the Secretary reported what had been done during the month to advance matters. He had been informed that morning by Captain Cossar that matters were progressing fairly satisfactorily, if slowly. A proposal had been made to arrange for a deputation to the Minister on the subject, but on Captain Cossar's advice this was deferred for the time being. It was resolved to write to Sir John Forrest, who had interested himself in the matter, and bring the facts of the case under his notice. One of the directors drew attention to the case of a qualified pharmacist who had been in camp for several months and had been of considerable assistance to his medical officer. Although he had applied for promotion, he had been shipped away on the previous day as a private notwithstanding that a new Field Ambulance was in course of promotion, and that qualified pharmacists would be required to staff the same. It was resolved that the case be brought under the notice of Captain Cossar.

General Business.—The hon. treasurer (Mr. Francis) submitted the monthly financial statement, showing a credit balance of £68 10s. 6d. in the general fund and £616 16s. 3d. in the reserve fund. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Abstracts.

Quinine Deafness.

Dr. A. H. Falcke, Adelaide, reported an interesting case of quinine deafness to the members of the South Australian Branch of the B.M.A. The patient was a married woman, aged 52, [illegible] back 27 years, after an attack of [illegible]. At that time her husband gave her a [illegible] which he prepared by tipping a pint of water into a bottle of port, and giving her a glassful for a dose. Ever since then she has been unable to hear high notes or shrill sounds. When she catches a cold she goes quite deaf.

Military Pharmacists in Natal.

Throughout the German South-West campaign, says W. H. Goodbrand, Ph.C., Durban, in the *British and Colonial Pharmacist*, for January, registered chemists were treated with fair consideration by the Government, the rank of staff-sergeant being given to them on joining the A.M.C. Their duties were largely dispensing, although there were instances in which they were placed in partial charge of hospitals. Those chemists who were able to take part in that campaign rendered meritorious service which should stand the craft in good stead in dealings with the Government. The position of chemists in the field hospital which has been attached to the first S.A. contingent for service overseas is, to say the least of it, unsatisfactory, although expected, as the hospital was formed as a branch of the R.A.M.C., to whose rules all must conform. In consequence of this, many chemists here joined the infantry in preference to taking the position of orderly in the R.A.M.C. With regard to commissions for pharmacists, much has been said and written both in this country as well as in Great Britain, and the Natal Pharmaceutical Society has taken up the matter seriously with the Government, but so far has not been able to obtain satisfaction, although, as far as South Africa is concerned, the position of lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. is vacant—with the exception of a lieut.-quartermaster, who may be a layman—all medical men commencing with the rank of captain. It is difficult to say when the Government will be induced to take up the matter, but it will certainly not be during the present war. A concession, however, which has met with the approval of the Minister of Defence, is the preparation of a register of chemists who will be willing to serve if called upon in connection with the manufacture of munitions and for other scientific purposes.

Science and the Japanese Army.

The Japanese record, says the *Age* (Melbourne), of February 12, of four dead in battle to one from disease is the lowest death rate to the present. Yet the Japanese knew no more about how to save life in an army than they had obtained from the experience of Western nations. Japanese applied the knowledge that the West had accumulated from experience, and showed the world how to reduce to a minimum the decimation of disease in the ranks of its army. By wise administration, it reduced the work of the physicians, freeing them to look after the wounded. The army physician of the future in times of peace will have to be an able exponent of hygiene, and in times of war he will have to be a finished administrator, capable of saving his hospital beds from being used in treating preventible diseases by keeping healthy men in their normal condition while he leaves the surgeon free to attend to the wounds of war.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

New South Wales.

Mr. H. D. B. Cox, North Sydney, visited Queensland on business towards the end of January.

Mr. A. L. Tilly, President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, is at present visiting Sydney.

Mr. O. J. Eden, formerly with Mr. Medlicott, at Katoomba, has bought the pharmacy of Mr. J. C. Dickson, of Balmain.

Ayers' Liverpool Pharmacy, Liverpool, has been registered under the Firms Act; partners, Olivia Corinna Ayres and Eric Leslie Ayres.

Mr. E. E. Morris, who has been assisting in Victoria for some months, has returned to New South Wales, to accept a position at Maitland.

Mr. J. C. Dickson has bought the pharmacy of Mr. R. M. Blair, of Neutral Bay. Mr. Blair has gone to New Zealand to study for the medical profession.

Mr. John Goodwyn, M.I.A., manager of Sydney Fire Office Limited, has been appointed by the Government of Queensland insurance commissioner for that State. The salary is £1000 per annum.

Mr. C. L. Butchers, Secretary of the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society, visited Sydney early in February on matters in connection with the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*. Mr. Butchers placed a scheme before the New South Wales Society for a partnership in the Journal.

Manly Pharmacy Limited have been registered, with a capital of £5000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the chemist's business of C. J. Carroll Ltd., now carried on at 21 The Corso, Manly, by Harry S. Brothwood, etc. Subscribers for one share each:—F. W. A. Eagar, H. S. Brothwood, Marguerite W. Eagar, Lydia M. Brothwood, Ethel M. Squires, G. H. Russell, and H. U. Mackenzie. First director: Harry S. Brothwood. Registered office, Manly.

James W. Henwood, chemist, of Unwin's, Bridge-road, was found in his bedroom on the morning of February 14th, suffering from the effects of poison. He was removed to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and died about two hours after his admission. Deceased had been mentally depressed in consequence of the death of his mother, and was suffering from business worry arising from a notice having been recently served on him that the State was resuming his property.

Victoria.

Mr. F. J. Ellis has gone to Mr. Alec Cohn, Camberwell.

Mr. F. J. Taylor is managing for Mr. E. Trembath, Fitzroy.

Mr. Colin McPhee has been relieving Mr. E. G. Malyon, Ballarat.

Mr. F. G. Chamberlain has been relieving Mr. Alex. Bell, Inglewood.

Mr. F. Walton Goode is at present assisting Mr. P. M. Hendry, Brighton.

Mr. A. B. Rundle is acting as locum for Mr. J. Boulby, Albert Park, for a month.

Miss E. Francis has joined the staff of the Women's Hospital as head dispenser.

Mr. J. Hetherington has been assisting Mr. F. G. Oates, Seymour, during the month.

Mr. H. L. Hastings has accepted an engagement on the staff of the Brunswick Dispensary.

Mr. J. J. Kissell has returned to England by the "Sonoma," which left Sydney on January 16.

Mr. S. M. Dalton is in charge of Mr. H. H. Brown's pharmacy at Morwell. Mr. Brown has enlisted.

Mr. J. J. Morgan has been appointed manager of Mr. W. J. Davis' branch pharmacy at North Preston.

Mr. B. Farrar, a recent arrival from Great Britain, has purchased the business of Mr. W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford.

Mr. E. E. Malyon, Ph.C., Ballarat, returned to Melbourne on February 21, after a holiday trip to Northern Tasmania and Sydney.

Mr. W. A. Gordon, after fulfilling an engagement with Mr. C. Westwood, Malvern, goes on to Mr. J. Llewellyn, Alexandra.

Mr. G. S. Corson, of Port Fairy, has joined Mr. E. C. J. Davies, Armadale, in partnership. The firm will be carried on under the name of Davies & Corson.

Mr. F. T. Sare, head dispenser at the Coburg dispensary, has resigned, and has gone back to his former position at Mr. F. Buckhurst's Camberwell branch.

The marriage recently took place of Mr. Norman Cecil Simpson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Simpson, Ararat, to Edith May McBurney, Ph.C., daughter of the late Mr. John McBurney, Kilmore.

Shmith, Nicholas & Co., 325 Flinders-lane, Melbourne, manufacturers of aspirin. An alteration in the constitution of the above firm was announced on January 14. Charles Shmith, one of the partners, retiring on that date.

Hospital Dispensers.—Miss F. A. Moore has been appointed dispenser at the Children's Hospital at a salary of £175. To fill her place at the Bendigo Hospital, the committee is inviting applications at a salary of £100 per annum.

Miss Hilda Groening, daughter of Mr. F. A. Groening, chemist, Newport, has completed her apprenticeship with her father and subsequently with Messrs. Cheshire and Champion, and is now on the staff of the Footscray C.F.S. Dispensary.

Midwives Board.—The constitution of the Midwives Board has been approved by the Governor in Council as follows:—

Edward Robertson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., Chairman of the Board of Public Health.
Jane Stocks Greig, M.B., Medical Officer, Department of Public Instruction; and
William Ross Anderson, Secretary to the Law Department.

Dr. Robertson has been appointed chairman, and Dr. J. Johnston, D.P.H., Assistant Health Officer, secretary and registrar.

Thomas Buckland, of Mount Alexander-road, Ascot Vale, estate agent (formerly in business as a chemist and druggist) who died on December

[illegible] dated June 8, 1911, real estate valued at £3,88, and personal estate valued at £448 to his widow and children.

Messrs A. L. Tilly, Perth, and Mr A. S. Everett, Brisbane, visited the College of Pharmacy during the month. Mr Tilly is President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, and Mr Everett is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Apprentices at the War. The State Cabinet on February 22 approved of the Pharmacy Board's recommendation to allow a concession to apprentices who have enlisted. A Bill will be presented to Parliament during the coming Session giving effect to this decision.

Mr Harry Sutcliffe, Abbotsford, had a narrow escape from drowning at Cowes, on February 10. He was bathing with two friends, named Spalding and Wilson (the latter a son of Mr J. Wilson, chemist, Cheltenham). Young Spalding got into difficulties, and Mr. Sutcliffe went to his rescue, nearly losing her own life in his heroic efforts to save his friend. He was ultimately rescued in turn by Mr. Wilson. Unfortunately young Spalding, who was the sole support of his mother, lost his life. Mr. Sutcliffe's bravery was highly spoken of throughout the district.

Mr. J. J. Morgan (Ph.C., Vic.) has been relieving Mr. J. R. Benneworth at the Launceston Dispensary. Mr. Benneworth has been undergoing treatment for his eyes.

Queensland.

Mr. W. B. Rawlinson is relinquishing his business at Esk, and will open at Redcliffe.

Mr. D. J. Clarke has returned to his duties, and looks in better form than for months past.

Mr. G. Watkins' Illness.—Although still extremely ill, latest reports indicate that he is more than holding his own.

Mr. Frank Noble, son of Mr. W. A. Noble, chemist, of Toowoomba, has been appointed resident Medical Officer to the King Edward VII. Hospital for Officers in England.

Mr. A. S. Taite, who has been relieving Mr. Chas Elliot, of Gympie, has now gone to relieve Mr Jas. Saunders, of Roma.

South Australia.

Mr McMillan, of Mt. Gambier, has been on a visit to Adelaide for a few days.

Mr R. Trayne of Bordertown, has just completed a 500-mile tour into Victoria on his Ford motor car.

Mr Cowell, who has been for many years with Birks Ltd., is opening on his own account in Rundle street, not far from Birks.

Capt. R. Owen Fox has been on the sick list. His friends will be glad to know he is now [illegible]. He has had an exceptionally busy time with his military duties.

Western Australia.

Mr A. L. Tilly, of Perth, left on a business visit to Melbourne and Sydney about the middle of February.

Tasmania.

Mr A. J. Miller, of Hobart, is visiting Melbourne and Sydney on business.

Mr. A. S. Everett, of Brisbane, has been enjoying a holiday visit to Tasmania. He left Launceston on February 19.

Trade Notes.

Messrs Frederick Stearns & Co., 358 Harris-street, Sydney, have introduced a series of high-grade toilet soaps to the Australian market. These soaps have already met with marked favour in England, America, India, and the far East. They are of a superior quality, and are elegantly got up, and their sale is being confined to pharmacists' handling the Nyal lines. Coloured illustrations of the labels and packages are reproduced in a special inset in the December number of the *New Idea*. The varieties include Lilac, Lily of the Valley, Sandalwood, Violet, Killarney Rose, Supreme Violet, Carnation, and Almond Cream. For quality and price these soaps should commend themselves to pharmacists.

Mr. A. W. Dawson, late Sydney manager for Messrs. Frederick Stearns and Co., has returned from America, and has opened offices and sample rooms in the P. & O. Building, corner of Pitt and Bridge-streets, Sydney. The following agencies have been secured by Mr. Dawson:—

The De Vilbiss Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, manufacturers of Atomisers, Nebulisers, Powder Blowers, and Perfumery. This firm is the largest manufacturers of the above lines in the world, having besides their American house, a branch in London, Eng., and Windsor, Canada. Mr. Dawson carries stocks of the De Vilbiss lines.

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, manufacturers of every kind of rubber goods suitable for pharmaceutical and surgical use. Stocks of this company's goods are also held by Mr. Dawson.

Hygienic Fibre Co., New York. Absorbent and non-absorbent cotton, gauze and cambric bandages, aseptic absorbent gauze, etc.

Chas. Quenzer, Incorporated, New York. Suspensory bandages, chest protectors, etc.

Davis and Geck, Inc., Brooklyn, New York. Surgical ligatures and sutures exclusively.

James Lowe Eskine Co., New York. Shaving brushes.

The Ames Bonner Co., Toledo, Ohio. Hair and clothes brush mirrors, etc.

The Consolidated Dental Co., of New York.

Mr Dawson's many Australian friends will wish him success in his new venture. Most of the agencies held by him are for lines well known to pharmacists, and in Mr. Dawson's capable hands they should soon make further headway.

Pacolol.—Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd., London, who were granted a licence to manufacture Lysol under licence issued by the Federal Attorney-General, report that the preparation which they have placed on the market under the registered trade mark "Pacolol," has met with considerable success. It is entirely British-made,

and is guaranteed to be of the strength advertised. Recent tests made at the London Hospital Medical College on a 24-hour growth B. Typhosus show that Pacolol has a co-efficient of 2.27, and possesses all the valuable properties which formerly were distinctive of Lysol. For surgeons, nurses and dentists, Pacolol is strongly recommended, as it allows the instruments which are being sterilised to be clearly visible, while immersed. When mixed with Aqua Dist., Pacolol gives a clear solution. It is packed in bottles ranging from 3 to 32 oz., and in 1 and 5-gallon drums.

Formulary.

CANADIAN FORMULARY.

The following formulas have been recommended by the Research Committee for incorporation in the new revised Canadian Formulary, now being published:—

Collodium Belladonnæ B. P. C.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNA FLUIDIUM.

Liquid ext. of belladonna	50 parts
Canada balsam	4 parts
Castor oil	2 parts
Camphor	1.5 parts
Pyroxyne	2.5 parts
Ether to (sp. g. .720)	100 parts

Druke's Ointment.

Chrysarobin	20 per cent.
Sapo mollis	25 per cent.
Acid salicylic	20 per cent.
Lanolin anhydrous	25 per cent.
Ol recinis	10 per cent.

Mix in order named.

Mix the ext. of belladonna, Canada balsam, castor oil and forty (40) of the ether. Shake well; allow to stand twelve hours. Then decant, filter, dissolve camphor and pyroxyne in the mixture and add sufficient ether to make 100 in volume.

Fuller's Lotion.

Soda carb.	16 drachms
Tincture opii	1 ounce
Glycerin	2 ounces
Aq., add to	12 ounces

Syrup Pectoralis.

Liq. ammonia aincitus	5 parts
Syrup althea	30 parts
Distilled water	165 parts

Liq. Ammoniæ Anisitus.

Anethol	3 parts
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	72 parts
Liq. ammonia (10 per cent.)	15 parts

Mix in order.

Elixir Calisayæ Phosphatæ.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND PHOSPHATES.

Elixir of calisaya phosphated	2 ounces
Compound syrup of phosphates	2 ounces
Syrup simple	11 ounces
Oil bitter almonds	2 minims
Distilled water	16 ounces

Mix.

Elixir Calisayæ Phosphatum.

PHOSPHATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA.

Quinine sulphate	2 grams
Cinchonine sulphate	1 gram
Cinchonadine sulphate	1 gram
Tincture cudbear	50 c.c.
Elixir of orange	1000 c.c.

Dissolve the salts in 900 c.c. of elixir of orange, add ammonia to slight excess, then phosphoric acid to excess. Then add tincture cudbear and sufficient elixir of orange to make 1000 c.c.

Treatment of Pyorrhœa.

Emetine (dilute solution) is strongly recommended by Drs. Bass and Johns in their recent work on "Alveolo-Dental Pyorrhœa." The solution should be used as a mouthwash in lieu of tooth paste. In bad cases the drug should be used as an hypodermic injection. The work has been favourably reviewed by the various medical journals.

Ointment for Burns.

The *Vierteljahresschrift für Praktische Pharmazie* publishes the following:—

Bismuth subgallate	2.0 grams.
Bismuth subnitrate	2.0 grams.
Ointment of boric acid	16.0 grams.

Mix.

For Whooping Cough.

The *Bulletin General de Therapie* gives the following:—

Tincture of bryony	1
Tincture of drosera	1
Tincture of grindelia	1
Syrup of terpin	20
Distilled water	60

A desertspoonful every two hours.

Eczema Ointment.

The following is recommended by a writer in the *New York Medical Journal*:—

Beta naphthol	1 drachm.
Sulphur	2 drachms.
Balsam peru	1 drachm.
Petrolatum	1 drachm.

Make an ointment.

Making Ointments on a Slab.

The *Druggists Circular* offers the following simple suggestion to aid in making ointments on a tile, on the prescription counter: First moisten a towel and place it between the counter and the tile. This prevents the tile from slipping, and you can press on the spatula against the tile and move it about as hard as you want, and the tile will never slip.

Fire Extinguishers.

1. Sodium chloride, 4 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 3 parts; sodium sulphate, 1 part; calcium chloride, 1 part; sand, 1 part.

2. Sodium chloride, 3 parts; ammonium chloride, 3 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 4 parts.

NOTICES.

Victorian Final Examination.

Candidates are notified that on and after 1st June, 1916, the examination in Practical Dispensing will include, in addition to the usual three dispensing exercises, two additional exercises on the preparation of simple galenicals. The time allowed for the work will be increased to three hours.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Registrar.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria,
February 16, 1916.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE 59th ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, 28th March, 1916, at 8.30 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. To confirm the minutes of the 58th annual meeting, and to deal with any business arising therefrom.
2. Election of Four Members of the Council, and Two Auditors.
3. Adoption of Annual Report and Financial Statements.
4. President's Address.
5. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA

ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND TWO AUDITORS

WHEREAS the offices of the persons elected Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and Auditors on 17th March, 1913, have become vacant by effluxion of time; and whereas, under the provisions of the said Articles of Association, the Returning Officer shall, in the month of March, in the year 1916, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, to serve as Members of the Council of the said Society, and two Auditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 22nd day of March, 1916, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the said Society, to serve as Members of the Council, and two Auditors; and if the number nominated is greater than the number required to fill the vacancies created as aforesaid, a poll will be taken on the 22nd day of March, 1916.

Nomination papers must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, before Four o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of February, 1916.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.

Dated the 5th day of February, 1916.

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ROLL OF HONOUR.

Graduates, Under Graduates and Apprentices of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and Sons of Victorian Pharmacists.

GRADUATES.

Baird, Herbert A.
Barker, Louis
Bennett, Gilbert C.
Brown, H. H.
Bult, L. T.
Chapman, Alick A.
Charles, E. H.
Cornell, Osborn
Cole, G. M. J.
Crimmins, J. E.
Crundall, A. Horton
Davies, A. E.
Donaldson, W. E.
Emonson, H. A. P.
Foster, T. B.
Hodgson, W. Roper
Hughes, E. C.
Johnson, W. L.
Lawson, Oscar J.
McLeod, Kenneth J.
McSwiney, Terence
McWilliam, George
Nobbs, John W.
Parry, Francis T.
Philpot, Walter F.
Pleasance, Chas. M.
Rees, Chas. Vivian
Richards, Charles
Say, G. T.
Say, S. V.
Stahle, L. R. D.
Streeton, H. H.
Tonkin, C. J.
Thomas, F. G.
Towl, Percy G.
Towl, Douglas E.
Vail, H. H.
Vernon, A. E. S.
Walker, J. M.
Wasley, J. E. R.
Watts, F. W.
Williams, W. D.
Wood, C. G.
Wood, F. J.
Wittmann, F. C.

UNDER GRADUATES.

Anderson, J. G.
Bach, A. J.
Bennett, Melville
Bisset, Eric S.
Cahir, Frank
Couve, Alan C.
Cunninghiam, A. L.
Carr, H. J.
Daniel, B. J.
Darling, R. S.
De Gruchy, T.
Graham, Pickford J.
Grano, R. G.
Holmes, Louis
Jewkes, Geo. G.
Lamb, Leonard F.
Mathias, F. A. J.
Narik, Andre
Rankin, W. S.
Sayers, Alex.
Simpson, C. H.
Stanley, Jefferson
Sternberg, S. H.
Symonds, J. H.
Sutcliffe, John
Winch, P. J. F.

APPRENTICES AND ASSISTANTS.

*Anderson, David
Bates, H.
Bisset, Eric S.
Boyett, E. P.
Brent, Bernard
Ching, W. R.
Cheshire, Frederick
De Medico, L.
Dixon, C. H.
Elder, Frank R.
Francis, E. W.
Gordon, L. K.
Hall, Leslie
Jones, Alan M.
Jewkes, W. G.
Kneebone, C. L.
La Roche, O. R. J.
Leen, D. K.
London, W. D.
Matheson, H. M.
Pascal, H R.
Pearson, R. S.
Scott, Alan
Wild, A. M. S.

SONS OF CHEMISTS.

*Blackie, N. R.
Cooper, Cyril R.
Garrick, Kenneth
Grimwade, G. Risdon
Grimwade, Harold W.
Grimwade, Lionel
Grimwade, Fred. S.
Keiran, J. D.
Laurance, H. R.
Milford, E.
Milford, W.
Pincus, Cecil
Pincus, Fabian
Pleasance, Wilfred
Pleasance, Harold
Owen, J. Stanley
Strutt, S. W.
Towl, Kenneth
Wolfenden, C. W.

*Killed in Action.

CLERK TO THE COLLEGE.

Kent, Francis C.

The Secretary will be pleased to receive the names of others who have enlisted and who are not included in the above Roll of Honour.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Employees of Victorian Wholesale Drug Warehouses.

Messrs. DUERDIN & SAINSBURY.

Francis, E. W.	Constable, H. J.	Hopkinson, H.
Bagley, J. L	Burston, G.	Hart, F.
Staley, H.	Jackson, H.	Bergstein, O.
Anderson, D	Whipp, J.	McNaught, W. (Lieutenant)
Butterss, A. L.		

Messrs. E. W. Francis and A. L. Butterss have since enlisting received a Commission as Second Lieutenants.

Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

Callaghan, C. S.	Hayes, L.	Simpson, T.
Clancy, T. R.	Hornby, H.	Storey, J. B.
Conn, W.	Morrison, E.	Stringer, L. B.
Edgar, J. L.	McCallum, E.	Waxman, L. G.
Fish, G. M.	Newington, N.	Wilson, J. K.
Gaborit, J.	Nichols, H.	Wright, F.
Hayes, E.	Raymond, E. J.	

Messrs. ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO.

Cross, W.	McKeown, W.	Swansson, P.
Gardiner, K.	Williams, E.	Davidson, A.
Pollock, D.	Croll, J.	Anderson, K.
Kempling, A.	Lewis, E.	Dalton, M.

In addition to the above men, the following have left the firm's employ to assist in the Army Medical Corps work in Victoria:—

Grounds, H.	Fitzpatrick, T.
Taylor, R.	Gemmell, R.

Contributions of Victorian Pharmacists to Patriotic Funds.

Military Motor Ambulance Fund	£500	0	0
Belgian Pharmacists' Relief Fund	408	0	0
Red Cross Tooth Brush Appeal	45	0	0
Contributions to Red Cross and Belgian Funds	200	0	0
	£1153	0	0

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P. C. R. FULLER, Manager.

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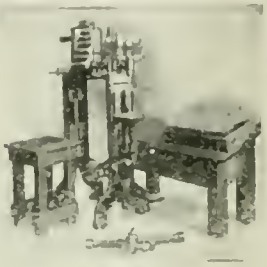

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A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain
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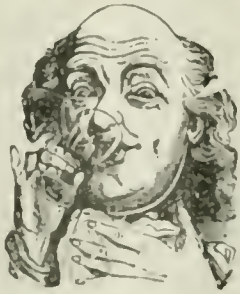

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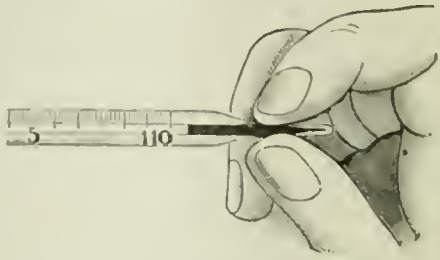

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 1st and 2nd March, 1916.

The following are the compulsory subjects:

Latin.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

English.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

Arithmetic.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

Algebra.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

Geometry.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

TIME-TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Latin	...	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Arithmetic	...	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m

SECOND DAY.

English ...	...	9.30 a.m to 11.30 a.m.
Algebra	...	12.30 p.m. to 2.20 p.m.
Euclid ...	...	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Examination Questions.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

Pass Standard.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

English Text Book.

The Text Book in English for March and June, 1916, will be:

A Victorian Anthology (M. P. Hansen.) Part I.

To be memorised—

Tennyson—*Three Songs* and *Crossing the Bar*

Browning—*Prospice.*

Kipling—*Flag of England.*

Henley—*England.*

Newbolt—*Clifton Chapel.*

Cuthbertson—*Sunrise.*

The Text Book in English for September and December, 1816, and March and June, 1917, will be:

English Prose and Verse (F. Sinclaire, M.A.) Part I.

To be memorised—

Shakespeare—*When to the Sessions.*
When Icicles Hang.

Milton—*Paradise Lost* ("He scarce had ceased" to end of selection.)
When I Consider.

Keats—*Ode to Autumn.*
Much Have I Travelled.

Wordsworth—*The Solitary Reaper.*
Scorn Not the Sonnet.

Tennyson—*Break, Break, Break.*
Crossing the Bar.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, ten days prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Materia Medica, Botany, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY early in June, 1916. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th March, 1916.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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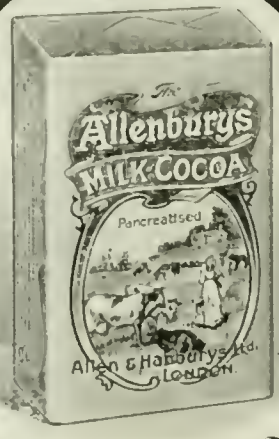

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